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Tower Views

by Clearway

Fascist 'Fears' Suspected Japan's Ball; What Goal? Hoover's Voice of Morality

¶ **Anti-Communism** — Uneasiness over the Italo-German-Japanese alliance against Communism, signed Saturday by Italy, colors the sentiment of democratic nations. Convinced that the international ambitions of the Comintern can grow formidable only in nations where people are oppressed, the democracies are less disturbed by threats of Communism than by the uncertainties presented by aggressive nationalism. Hence there is less interest in the pact itself than in the implications that a new and disquieting political alignment lies in the offing for the three dictatorial powers. America eyes the alliance askance, interpreting it as evidence of a trend toward cutting the political world three ways, leaving the democratic nations in a position to be whipsawed by the ambitions of extreme rightists and leftists—an eventuality distinctly unfavorable to the Administration's conciliatory policy, particularly in the good-neighbor sector to the south. From Moscow the Comintern breathes defiance and calls on the workers of the world to resist Fascist aggression. Tokyo, Berlin and Rome all sing from the same score. "We're out to discourage communism, and if other nations wish to join, we'll welcome them." • But the democracies are reticent. They suspect that the move is intended not so much to make the world dangerous for communism as to make it favorable to fascism.

¶ **Nine-Power Pact**—The powers at Brussels, seeking to clarify the conciliatory way for the Far East, await response to a bid for Japanese co-operation, dispatched Saturday night. Meeting objections against the parley presented by the Imperial Government (its grounds were: first, that there is no question of violation; second, that its complaint is against China; third, that so many powers with such diverse interests make it impossible to reach a "just and proper solution"), the note points out that (1 and 2) the treaty is designed to consider just such questions, and (3) in consideration of Japan's "misgivings" the powers are willing to allow a small representation to confer with representatives from Nippon. Thus the peace seekers offer in effect to hold the conference in abeyance to conciliate Japanese opinion. And now, they turn questioning eyes toward the East. • They have asked Japan to meet them much less than half way. Whether Japan is much less than half way sincere in its announced desire for a "just and proper solution" presently will appear.

¶ **China in for "Duration"**—China's dictator, General Chiang Kai-shek (whose suppression Japan ardently seeks) is distrustful of the "conciliatory type" of mediation issuing from Brussels. He states that China is resolved to carry the fight with Japan to the end. He suggests that his country is opposed to direct negotiations with Japan, even though the Nine-Power Treaty Conference recommends it. The significance of his understandable position arises not so much from his refusal to mediate (which merely may be tentative) as from the reason he gives. He declares he can conceive of no effective guarantees by Japan for peace in the Far East. • The view is important, since it illustrates how the popular practice among aggressive nations, of treating treaties with casual disdain, creates a situation where warfares of extermination are encouraged. Thus treaty violations create pariah nations and law respecting peoples are forced to consider "quarantines."

¶ **Free Speech**—Just about a hundred years ago the last definite martyr for the cause of free speech and a free press made the supreme sacrifice. Colby College at Waterville, Maine, takes the occasion to eulogize Elijah Parish Lovejoy and again to emphasize the inestimable privilege of freedom of expression. It calls on former President Hoover to voice the theme.

• **Seldom** have the political problems of the world more keenly been traced back to what Mr. Hoover terms "implanted ideas," and those who habitually deal with mental phenomena term "aggressive mental suggestion." He points out that every dictator has "climbed on the ladder of free speech and free press," until, attaining power, he has "suppressed all free speech except his own." But Mr. Hoover is not dismayed by this seeming reversal of liberty. Says he: "Truth alone can stand the guns of criticism. Dawn will come to these people again. The demand for free expression of the human mind will not die. It is part of the spiritual endowment of men. . . . The durability of free speech and a free press rests on the simple concept that it search for the truth and tell the truth."

• **In thus giving voice** to spiritual values, the former President functions for his country in a capacity surpassing in importance much of the humanly benevolent, but spiritually bereft, efforts with which the world has struggled since the drive to "reverse democracy" came in the wake of the World War.

Survey to Tell How New Deal Affects People

Falk Foundation Provides $100,000 for Study as Concerns Industry

Bills Face Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8—What is seen here as the most exhaustive study yet made of the New Deal trends as they affect the lives of the people is to be made by the Brookings Institution of Washington, D. C., through a gift of $100,000 by the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, announced here yesterday.

Under the general subject of the relations of government to industry, the investigation is to embrace all phases of the government's increasing regulation of, and participation in, industry. The old National Recovery Administration, the proposed new NRA and numerous contemplated laws touching hours, wages, child labor, conditions of labor, flow of capital, government competition with private enterprise and the program being formulated to meet future economic and war emergencies are among the things to be scrutinized.

Purpose of the Survey

The chief purpose, according to the Foundation's announcement, is to determine what effect new economic and social programs are having on standards of living for American families and whether the government's activities are helping or hindering private enterprise.

J. Steele Gow, director of the Falk Foundation, in making known the grant, held that the rôle played by Federal and state governments was changing the old order of private enterprise and capital, adding: "The direct and indirect influence of legislative acts, governmental regulations and the social programs of government on economic affairs are deep and far-reaching, and the nation can no longer afford to be without a competent, disinterested study."

The study will inquire into the activities of various governmental agencies of a quasi-judicial character, including the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Security and Exchange Commission, the Social Security Board, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Customs Courts, and the Court of Tax Appeals.

Among new proposals before Congress to come under the research microscope are bills for regulation of the textile industry, subsidization of housing, extension of the powers of the Federal Trade Commission over deceptive practices, particularly over advertising; restrictions on manufacturers selling at retail, a bill providing for control of industry in wartime, and measures proposing the creation of an Industrial Expansion Administration.

Study to Take 2 Years

The study, which will consume two years, will be directed by Dr. Leverett S. Lyon, executive vice-president of the Brookings Institution, assisted by a staff of experts. Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Institution, and others, will be associated with Dr. Lyon in various phases of the research.

The Falk Foundation was created by Maurice Falk, successful steel operator, in 1929. It consists of a gift of approximately $10,000,000, all of which is to be expended within 35 years for the "uplifting and upbuilding of the afflicted, and the encouragement, improvement and betterment of mankind."

The People Recapture Government of New York City



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Fiorello LaGuardia — With the Election of Mr. LaGuardia as Mayor for a Second Term and of Mr. Dewey as District Attorney, the Voters of New York City Completed the Rout of the Tammany Tiger. The Photograph of New York Was Taken From the Eighty-sixth Story

A View of New York City — of the Empire State Tower With Special Equipment, Including a Lens With an Extremely Short Focus and a Wide Angle, Almost 160 Degrees. The Picture, Looking to the North, Was Taken in the Early Afternoon

Thomas E. Dewey

Weather Tests Pack 50 Years Into 3 Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—English weather has never had a good reputation, but at the Government's Building Research Station at Watford, Hertfordshire, they have discovered how to crowd 50 years of it into three months!

The Accelerated Weathering Machine solves the problem of the architect or builder who wants to know how his materials will stand up to atmospheric conditions, and what they will look like in several years' time.

At present the machine is still in the experimental stage, and the specimen blocks which it subjects to artificial weathering are of concrete; but in due course it will be available for testing other materials.

Thirty-two of these specimen blocks are automatically subjected to the intensified effect of "zones" of smoke, water, heat, and cold at the rate of a "season" every few hours. It will be impossible to reproduce the conditions of whatever part of the world the materials are to be used in by regulating the various "zones."

Vote Uprising: Formula For Good Government

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Triumphant headlines have flamed out of New York to all parts of the nation during the past week telling how a progressive leader has shown that he can smash old-style municipal manipulation and its legend of invincibility in America's biggest machine-dominated city without benefit of political organization—and good government becomes ranking news in the cities of the land.

Today, observers are at one in seeing the return of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to city hall, the routing by Thomas E. Dewey of Tammany from the office of district attorney of New York County, a political fixing post, the Fusion-Republican sweep of all save one of the other key city offices, together with the impending enforcement of a new city charter that should be lethal to machine politicians, a combination that may well make New York the best-governed city in the United States.

Every citizen in the country where municipal rule is a byword for corruption and where demolition of the seamy structure of ward politics has never had more than visionary substance must feel the revolutionary impact of this turn of affairs.

It carries most particular import from the fact that it was not an overnight phenomenon. The figures of the LaGuardia reinstatement transcended all New York City's election history on the basis of hard practical accomplishment that could not be gainsaid. Moreover, it proved the falsity of partisan claim that civic rule must bear a political label.

Mr. LaGuardia promised New York City on his election four years ago an honest, efficient, nonpartisan government, and, to the disconcertion of the politicians, gave it. The formula was simple, but the courage, energy, singleness of purpose required for its execution was so individually his that he becomes a man of national moment. No mayor, moreover, ever worked with such intensity or so many hours, though he had to win this first executive post in his long public career over every possible obstacle that could be laid in a man's way.

Becomes National Figure

Today, even in the eyes of the Republicans whom his political independence provoked to renunciation and contempt for his bid for preference, he stands a national figure—a leader of power and imagination—for in America's greatest city he has provided a striking example—a final, unanswerable challenge perhaps—of faith in Democratic institutions.

Many things have combined to make for the phenomenal nature of the outcome. The Mayor himself affords the major reason. He fought to get this office when it still lay richly within the grasp of its traditional pre-emptors, because he was ambitious, but also because his hard-bitten career had been one of seeking answers to why Democratic affairs had become mired so deep in a tradition of corruption.

By 1929, his case history on the New York City situation was complete, and he recited it—and no one listened. But the depression came and stripped the playful, false face from the thing that had ruled the city so long, and, later, Samuel Seabury

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

New Deal Loser By Deciding Vote Of Justice Black

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Supreme Court refused today to reconsider recent action which was challenged on the ground that Associate Justice Hugo L. Black was ineligible to sit on the bench.

This represented the third victory for the new justice on litigation which had been filed questioning his right to the position.

Today's action was on a petition for reconsideration of the court's refusal on Oct. 18 to interfere with attempts by the Social Security Commission to subpoena telegrams sent and received by three Florida companies.

The new justice's eligibility immediately was questioned again in a motion which the court permitted Robert Gray Taylor of Media, Penna., to file on behalf of himself and Elizabeth L. Seymour of Sala-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Economics in the News

Labor's New Role—Elections Reveal Its Release From Machine Politics and Its Interest in Better Government—A Hopeful Sign

By H. B. E.

Since economics has become the twin sister of politics, results of American municipal elections are of interest to this column, for they bring out, I think, two helpful signs for the future: a sustained demand for efficient government and the release of American labor from machine politics.

Lord Bryce in 1888 wrote that the government of cities was the one conspicuous failure of the United States. The remark remained a standing criticism for nearly half a century. Good citizens might chafe, but their reformist zeal could not alter conditions, since the reason for the "conspicuous failure" could only be changed by time. The reason lay in the flood of immigrants to America's shores. When Bryce wrote his book, 80 per cent of New York City's population was foreign-born. Already in the fifties middle-class government in New York City had been swamped by a European invasion of what a later historian called "the ignorant proletariat."

For the newcomers settled mainly in the cities, particularly New York. More significantly they came into possession of a vote almost before jobs and the language. That was even more novel than their new environment, since for the most part they came from countries without representative government.

It was inevitable that the immigrants should deliver those votes to any organization that assumed toward them something of the properties of a Little Father. This was Tammany's charitable role toward the immigrant. You have to know something about the Christmas parcels that issued out of Tammany Hall to appreciate how Tammany looked after its own. Votes seemed a trifling price to pay for this kindness. But with those votes Tammany and the other machines in American cities had huge blocs at their back with which to run municipal government.

Thomas E. Dewey in his campaigning has given the people some notion of how municipal government can degenerate in the hands of local bosses. The Chinese have a choice phrase for government under machine auspices. They say of a person appointed to a government post that he is engaged in "eating" his job, not holding it. In the United States local government, with conspicuous exceptions, has been "eaten" with gusto. It has been mainly a matter of "addition, subtraction, and silence"—the silence being broken only when the gorge of public opinion has risen to the point necessary to start a reforming crusade.

Fifteen years ago unrestricted immigration came to an end. Now the melting pot has congealed. Strikes in the steel mills used to be waged in a babel of tongues. No other language than English, I understand, was heard this spring. Moreover, Government relief has completed the task of bringing to the old immigrants independence from the machines. So the ignorant proletariat of Bryce's time has thrown off the thrall and protection of Tammany Hall and is flying its own standard as the American Labor Party. A Tammany Hall spokesman said last week that the Labor Party had "beaten our brains out." It is perhaps too early to celebrate the demise, but this election affords almost a flashpoint of American change, and it is difficult to imagine any reaction to old conditions.

The defeat of municipal bossism is surely an augury of better municipal government. And this is as important as a better economic system. For, with so much of that system falling into the hands of government, a paramount need is efficiency of administration. The demands upon government, both local and federal, have been greater than the supply of qualified and disinterested administrators. Now we are seeing organized labor turn to the problem with a new zeal. Just the opposite situation has been witnessed in England, where labor control of local affairs has resulted in a deterioration in government, though in England it was not bossism that was displaced. Moreover, as a result of the eclipse of machines, the old citizenry are nowadays giving their sons to the service of politics and administration.

In many cases the Labor Party has been putting up separate candidates wearing a Labor label. One had been hoping that a class party would not be part of the metamorphosis of American change. There is surely another way of emerging out of industrial feudalism and political dependence—the way of co-operation. In economic life, that means the recognition of American labor's coming of age at least in freedom to bargain. In political life it means a common view of society divided only by differences of opinion, not distinctions in class.

High Food Costs Hit M. P.'s

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Meals served to M. P's in the comfortable oak-paneled dining rooms of the House of Commons overlooking the River Thames at Westminster have been increased in price.

This is in consequence of the sharp rise—averaging 10 per cent in the last 12 months—in the cost of food in Britain.

Butter, cheese, sugar and inferior classes of frozen mutton are almost the only major articles of diet that can still be bought by workers anywhere near to pre-war rates, and even these have of late been rising steeply.

Bread, flour, bacon, beef and British-raised mutton are all high above pre-war rates and have been growing notably dearer in the last few months.

The average rate of food prices on Oct. 1, 1937, was 43 per cent above the pre-war level, having risen 3 per cent in September and 10 per cent since Oct. 1, 1936.

The Labor Ministry reports that the foods which rose highest during September were such essential articles as eggs, milk, butter and bacon. The manual worker, therefore, has suffered most.

Referring in the House of Commons on Oct. 21 to this rise in the cost of living, the Minister of Labor said that conditions had been created needing to be specially taken into account. Government officers entrusted with the relief of the unemployed have, therefore, been authorized "to deal" with any cases of hardship that may arise. This means that state aid is being increased at the discretion of those responsible for its distribution.

Anti-Communist Compact Indicates New World Line-Up

Brussels Sees Threat to Japanese Acceptance of War Mediation

Hague Procedure On Peace Backed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8—Repercussions on the Far Eastern situation of the anti-Communist pact signed by Italy, Germany and Japan in Rome over the week-end are understood to have been discussed by Norman H. Davis, head of the American delegation, and Maxim Litvinoff, Russian spokesman, at a luncheon conversation today.

Prevalent opinion as the conference marks time while awaiting the Japanese reply to the Nine-Power note was that the anti-Comintern triple agreement was likely to increase Tokyo's intransigeance and disinclination to accept mediation.

By the British and French here as well as by the American delegation the Rome pact is viewed as accentuating the solidarity of the three totalitarian powers. The real significance of the anti-communist protocols, however, is felt to depend largely upon the interpretation put on them by Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler and this in turn is believed to hinge on events in Asia and Europe and the attitude of democratic powers.

Hague Procedure Backed

Convocation of the permanent administrative council of The Hague Convention to discuss the Sino-Japanese dispute in event the present peace efforts fail was recommended by two authorities on international law here today.

Robert C. Hawkin, honorary secretary of the International Arbitration League in London, who has been in conversation here with both Japanese and Chinese diplomats, announced that he had received from the Women's International League in Washington a cable supporting his proposal to convoke The Hague arbitration body.

Used by Theodore Roosevelt

Another eminent international jurist, Henri La Fontaine, former vice-president of the Belgian Senate, also backed recourse to The Hague, stating that in his opinion the procedure of the permanent administrative council could well be used if present conciliation attempts proved fruitless.

Recalling that it was the recommendation contained in the third article of "the Hague Convention for Pacific Settlement of International Disputes" which furnished President Theodore Roosevelt with means of bringing an end to the Russo-Japanese War by the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, Mr. Hawkin urged resort to the same system today, pointing out that both Japan and China, as well as Germany, Russia and the United States are signatories of this agreement.

Text of the Brussels Note to Japan: Page 2.

Rome Forecasts Wider Collaboration Among Fascist States

Breach Widened In Major Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 8—Italy's adhesion to the German-Japanese anti-communist pact on Nov. 6 is being hailed by the officially inspired press as the beginning of a new and ampler collaboration among the totalitarian states. Fascism, which has heretofore limited its fight against bolshevism within its borders, now joins Germany and Japan in their struggle in the international field.

But the new accord is more eloquent for what it really implies than in what it officially stands for.

Already Virginio Gayda, who is often the unofficial mouthpiece of Italian foreign affairs, writes: "It is certain that beyond the communist problem Italy, Germany and Japan will find in their solidarity other vast important grounds for collaboration."

Some New Factor Seen

These words which are echoed by other newspapers seem to infer that the fight against communism is only one aspect of the agreement. Otherwise why should Italy, it is argued, adhere now to a Japanese-German coalition which she did not join last year?

Obviously some new element which Rome considers hostile to her policy has appeared on the international horizon.

The pact in itself does not commit the signatories to any definite course of action, but leaves them free to interpret it and act on it in any way suitable to their common political interests and needs.

Furthermore, the agreement assumes particular significance if one considers that it was concluded during the holding of the Brussels conference where Italy assumed a definite pro-Japanese stand in contrast to Anglo-French-American influence.

Widens Present Breach

The pact therefore approves indirectly Japanese action in the Far East and conversely reveals itself against the policy of Washington, London and Paris in regard to that factor.

In view of this contrast the accord cannot fail to widen the breach already between Rome-Berlin on one side and Paris-London on the other while strengthening Japan's determination to pursue her policy in the Far East vis-à-vis the hostile attitude of the United States.

The effect of the new arrangement in the Western Hemisphere is to some extent indicated in Signor Gayda's article in which he includes Brazil and other South American countries as possible "adherents" to the anti-Communist Pact.

Inconsistencies Found

Yet this may be more of a journalistic than a diplomatic gesture as the Voce d'Italia article also includes Poland in the expected reorientation. This is in spite of the fact that the anti-Comintern agreement has served to strengthen the French effort for drawing Poland closer in its chain of alliances.

The scope of the realignment, which the Italians desire to give the impression of being created, is indicated in the Gayda story also listing Switzerland, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary among those which it is hoped may be brought into the anti-communist circle.

The presence of Japanese military attachés at the signing of the pact last Saturday is also eloquent, especially in view of Italian press comments which underline the strength of the Japanese navy and the forces which the three signatories can muster "to preserve peace."

How Scandinavia Does It: Finland's Way to Prosperity

The secret of the remarkable financial stability of the Scandinavian nations and their success as working democracies has puzzled a world that has witnessed economic crises on all sides. With a view to finding out why these unpretentious, non-aggressive nations have succeeded where others have so conspicuously failed, the Financial Editor of the Monitor spent some weeks in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, talking with their leading statesmen, their national bank directors and leaders of industry, watching their economic machinery in motion at first hand. The results of his investigations are presented in seven unusually informative articles. The first of these, printed below, dealing with a visit to the sturdy republic of Finland, points out the lessons to be learned from Finnish monetary management, the integrity of which is safeguarded by Parliament.

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — I was told before I went to Finland that I should find a country which had made more progress out of depression than any other. Visible evidence existed in plenty when I reached Helsingfors. The entire city seems to be in process of rebuilding and replanning. Parliament buildings, churches, department stores, hotels—the capital gives the impression of a city being forced into the metropolitan class. One's guide is forever saying, "That is the old building; across the way you will see the new." And the architecture has already marked out the Finnish capital as one of the most interesting cities in the world.

There was a genius back of all this national rehabilitation. It belongs to Risto Ryti, Minister of Finance 1922-24, now governor of the Bank of Finland. Of Mr. Ryti, Agnes Rothery, in "Finland: The New Nation," says, "If Finland has no Colbert, she has a Risto Ryti, who has placed a country more largely populated with rocks than with people upon a financial footing which has won the respect of the world." I found her tribute repeated in all walks of Finnish life. This is one

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Saving Our Schools
Thirty-first of 52 Articles
On Page 5

Chinese Trade for Italy Hinted at London As Objectives in New Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—Desire to be the first in the field for economic concessions in the area of North China which seems likely to pass under Japanese control is believed to underlie Premier Mussolini's de-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Dinner for Three Order at Palace— But It's 3 Kings

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—King George of Greece came to London yesterday for the first time since he left exile here two years ago to return to his throne. He went to Buckingham Palace, where he will be a guest of King George and Queen Elizabeth during his private visit.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—It was a hectic Monday for the chefs at Buckingham Palace today. They had to prepare dinner for three kings—King George of Great Britain, King George of Greece and King Boris of Bulgaria.

The King of Greece is a guest at the palace. King Boris has been here since Oct. 31, but tonight's visit will be his first call on the British royal family.

The Monitor Index

Monday, Nov. 8, 1937

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	4
Christian Science Services on Radio	4
Sports Page	6
The Home Forum	9
"Love one another" [With Hungarian Translation]	
The Children's Page	10
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Japanese Troops Push Forward in China

To provide a comprehensive picture of the military operations of the Japanese campaign in China, the following summary has been prepared both from authoritative direct sources and Associated Press dispatches.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A surprise flanking movement by Japanese troops who struck northward in three columns toward Shanghai's outer defenses after landing on Hangchow Bay, and the imminent fall of Taiyuan, capital of Shansi Province in North China, give Japan decided advantages since the military situation was last reviewed in these columns on Oct. 27.

On that date, only 12 days ago, Japan had just broken through a Chinese wall of heroic resistance in Chapei on the northern outskirts of Shanghai. Today Japanese troops have crossed Soochow Creek, a meandering stream that winds inland from the city. The Japanese line is thus extended more than two miles south of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, and nearly encircles Shanghai on the west.

A Japanese force estimated at 25,000 landed Saturday under cover of naval fire near Chapoo, along the shore of Hangchow Bay, some 30 miles south of Shanghai. The bay cuts deeply into the coast, leaving Shanghai on an exposed peninsula between the bay and the Yangtse River.

Chinese Off Guard

Chinese guards were taken off balance, and the Japanese pushed inland. One column broke away in the direction of Minhang, directly south of Shanghai. Chinese troops in Pootung, across the Whangpoo River from the Bund of the International Settlement, crossed the river in a defensive sortie southward against the invaders.

If driven from Pootung by this flanking move, the Chinese would lose the vantage point from which their artillery has harassed Japanese warships in the river.

Yet the flanking move by Japan has even more serious possibilities. A central Japanese column is reported to have crossed the Whangpoo toward Sungkiang on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. A third column turns westward, toward Kashing, strategic city on a junction of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway with the line to Soochow, inland from Shanghai.

Threat to Chinese

Chinese are therefore facing a wide pincer that threatens to drive them away from their present front along Soochow Creek, to their reserve defensive line, and possibly inland from that.

In North China, when last reviewed, Japanese had pushed into Shansi Province, but fell short by 65 miles of their objective at Taiyuan, the capital. Today they have taken the north gate of the city; have pressed inside the 40-foot walls; have sent a fast column nearly 30 miles south of the city, and are converging on the isolated defenders from north, south and east.

Taiyuan lies 250 miles southwest of Peiping. Shansi Province extends inside a vast crook of the Yellow River. Taiyuan is 100 miles east of the river and 200 miles north of it. The Yellow River marks the southern limit beyond which Japan's drive in North China is not expected to be carried at this time.

To sum up, Japan is nearing her major objectives in North China, and bids fair in Central China to drive the Chinese back to their inland lines of defense for the capital, Nanking.

Japanese Strategy

Japan's major strategy in the Shanghai area appears to be the diverting of Chinese attention while the gains in North China are consolidated.

Meanwhile persistent and well authenticated news comes through of a wider Japanese objective. For some weeks troop trains have carried the pick of Japan's war machine northward from Peiping and Tientsin into Manchoukuo. Strategists see the massing of forces along the Manchoukuo-Siberian border to prevent Russia from taking advantage of Japan's preoccupation in China. Or, Japan may be planning some bold coup against Vladivostok or the Maritime Provinces.

Foreign military observers meanwhile have noticed marked differences between the bearing of Chinese and Japanese troops. Chinese faced with hopelessly superior machines of destruction in the hands of Japanese tend to be gay, to laugh and hurl cavalier defiance in the teeth of the invader. Japanese tend to be grim.

Chinese Morale Gains

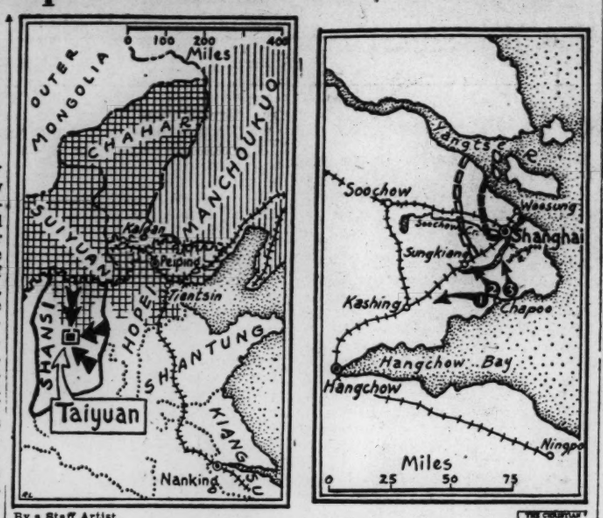
One sidelight of profound meaning for the future is China's awakening national consciousness under the sting of Japan's undisguised imperialism. Beneath the shadow of becoming a Japanese satrapy, Chinese are nearer unity than at any time since the old imperial discipline broke down toward the end of the last century. Canton, Nanking, and the Communists have sunk petty and even major differences to front the common enemy.

A direct result has been the gain in morale of the common Chinese soldier. In the past he had to watch his officers, who might betray him at any moment. Now he is freer to show his tough fighting qualities, as Japan has learned.

The national morale has been immensely strengthened through the display of dogged courage, and Japanese operations affecting over 50 cities have merely strengthened the Chinese conviction that the word Japan is synonymous with aggression. The Government and people appear united on a policy of a campaign of attrition, in which retreats are discounted in advance, and the main effort is to exhaust Japan's strength.

The war continues to sweep over residential and industrial areas, doing damage to foreign homes in the Hungjao and other residential suburbs of Shanghai. The American-owned Far Eastern Match Company plant, valued at $1,000,000, was set on fire.

Japanese bombers also destroyed seven coaches of a Tsinan-Pukow Railroad express in Honan Province, killing more than 200 passengers. American Consul John M. Allison was recently authorized to reopen the consulate at Tsinan, capital of Shantung.



By a Staff Artist

War Zones in China

Maps Show the Japanese Campaigns on Two Fronts, One at Shanghai and the Other in Shansi Province Around Taiyuan

Postum

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Chiang Bars Tokyo Parley

NANKING, China, Nov. 8 (AP)—General Chiang Kai-shek today issued a formal statement opposing direct negotiations with Japan for settlement of the Far Eastern conflict.

The president of China's Executive Yuan and chief of her defense forces reaffirmed China's determination to continue the struggle until "justice is re-established in this part of the world."

He expressed optimism concerning the military situation despite a new Japanese threat to Shanghai's defenders from Hangchow Bay where a Japanese column has made deep advances toward the Chinese Army's right flank.

Even if the Brussels peace conference proposed direct Chinese-Japanese negotiations the general said such a proposal would "serve no other purpose than to increase China's difficulties."

Direct negotiations, he said, merely would provide Japan with another opportunity to press terms which would be unacceptable, not only to China, but also unacceptable to signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty.

General Chiang asserted that any terms without effective guarantees would be in danger of Japan's momentary violation, in view of past experience, and constitute neither an asset to far eastern stability nor a worthy safeguard of China's integrity and independence.

He said three months of fighting had proved the efficacy of China's fundamental plan of resistance which is to conserve her own power while exhausting the enemy's.

Regarding the Shanghai situation the general stressed that despite the lack of strong fortifications the Chinese were able to hold a superior army at bay while inflicting "probably the heaviest losses since the Russo-Japanese War."

In North China, he said, the Japanese had paid heavily for the conquest of territory restricted to railway zones declaring that "the Japanese advance into the interior is beset by fresh difficulties."

Convinced that the ultimate victory belongs to China," General Chiang said China's position was based on unswerving adherence to the nine-power and other treaties and on co-operation in a collective effort to compose the far-eastern situation.

16 Scout Heroes Receive Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Awarding of seven gold medals and nine certificates of heroism to 16 Boy Scouts credited with having saved other persons at great personal risk was announced here Nov. 6 by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner.

Three swimming rescues, two ice accidents, a fireworks factory explosion and rescue work during the 1936 flood in New England formed the basis for the presentation of the seven gold medals. The recipients are:

George A. Kern, Queens Village, N. Y.; Connie Nanartonis, Northampton, Mass.; Tom Watts, Knoxville, Tenn.; William Vallier, Marine City, Mich.; Robert R. Wilkins, St. Charles, Mo.; Florencio Suzara, Manila, P. I., and Maximo Flor, Allen, Samar, P. I.

The certificates of heroism go to Douglas R. Becker and Kurt W. Cornely, both of Queens Village, N. Y., who figured in a rescue with George A. Kern; Carl W. Elmendorf, Schenectady, N. Y.; Donald K. Heyer, Waldoboro, Maine; Billy Connors, Diamond Lake, Ill.; Charles Ranney, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. J. Stair, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Glenn Torgerson, Oklee, Minn., and Clyde Williamson, St. Petersburg, Fla.

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Brussels Parley Asks Japan To Exchange Views on China

BRUSSELS, Nov. 8 (AP) — The official English version of the note sent to Japan by the Brussels conference follows:

(1) Representatives of the states which met in Brussels Nov. 3 have taken cognizance of the reply which the Japanese Government sent to the invitation of the Belgian Government and the statement which accompanied this reply.

(2) In these documents the Imperial Government states it cherishes no territorial ambitions in respect of China and that, on the contrary, it sincerely desires "to assist in the material and moral development of the Chinese nation," that it also desires "to promote cultural and economic co-operation" with foreign powers in China and that it intends, furthermore, "to respect foreign rights and interests in that country."

(3) The points referred to in this declaration are among the fundamental principles of the Treaty of Washington on Feb. 6, 1922 (the Nine-Power Treaty). Representatives of states which are parties to this treaty have taken note of the declarations of the Imperial Government in this respect.

(4) The Imperial Government, moreover, denies there can be any question of violation of the Nine-Power Treaty by Japan and it formulates a number of complaints against the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government, for its part, contends there has been violation, denies charges of the Japanese Government and, in turn, makes complaint against Japan.

(5) The treaty has made provision for just such a situation. It should be borne in mind that the exchange of views taking place in Brussels is based essentially on these provisions and constitutes "full and frank communication" as envisaged in Article VII. This conference is being held with a view to assisting in the resolving by peaceful means of a conflict between parties to the treaty.

One of the parties to the present conflict, China, is represented at the conference and has affirmed its willingness to co-operate in its work.

The conference regrets the absence of the other party, Japan, whose co-operation is most desirable.

(6) The Imperial Government states that it is "firmly convinced that an attempt to seek solution at a gathering of so many powers whose interests in East Asia are of varying degree, or who have practically no interests there at all, will only serve to complicate the situation still further and to put serious obstacles in the path of a just and proper solution."

It should be pointed out that all these powers, which are parties to the treaty, are, under the terms of this instrument, entitled to exercise the right which the treaty confers upon them; that all powers which have interests in the Far East are concerned regarding the present hostilities, and that the whole world is solicitous with regard to the effect of these hostilities on the peace and security of members of the family of nations.

However, representatives of the states which met at Brussels believe it may be possible to allay Japan's misgivings referred to above; they would be glad to know whether the Imperial Government would be disposed to depute a representative or representatives to exchange views with representatives of a small number of powers to be chosen for that purpose.

Such an exchange of views would take place within the framework of the Nine-Power Treaty and in conformity with provisions of the treaty. Its aims would be to throw further light on various points referred to above and to facilitate settlement of the conflict. Regretting the continuation of hostilities, being firmly convinced that a peaceable settlement is alone capable of insuring a lasting and constructive solution of the present conflict and having confidence in the efficacy of methods of conciliation, representatives of the states which met at Brussels earnestly desire such a settlement may be achieved.

(7) The states represented at the conference would be very glad to know as soon as possible the attitude of the Imperial Government toward this proposal.

British Reported Seeking To Bar Italy and Germany From Rich Spanish Mines

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The British Government is understood to be anxious to come to terms with the Spanish Insurgents in order to block any possible Italo-German control of Spain's rich mercury, iron, copper and pyrites deposits if Gen. Francisco Franco should win the civil war.

Informed sources said it was "only natural" that the Government should desire trade relations with the authority controlling the larger part of Spanish territory where, incidentally, the bulk of Spain's valuable minerals are.

The British have not forgotten a declaration by Chancellor Adolf Hitler that his country needs Spain's raw materials, and they declare Britain needs them, too.

Britain has been Spain's largest customer. It imported £918,264 ($4,591,320) worth of iron from Spain in 1934, the last year for which trade figures are available.

Imports of pyrites in the same year were valued at £266,905 ($1,334,525) and of copper ore at £143,434 ($717,170). British interests also are involved in the industrial region around Bilbao, northern Spanish seaport, and wine districts around Jerez.

A softening of tone toward General Franco was seen beginning with last Monday's speech in the House of Commons by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary.

Viscount Cranborne, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing in the House yesterday that General Franco had released or was about to release seven captured British freighters, said this action was "exceedingly satisfactory."

Italian Opinion Divided On British-Franco Pact

ROME, Nov. 6 (CP) — The publication Lavoro Fascista echoes Italian preoccupations that Great Britain's decision to exchange commercial agents with Insurgent Spain may mean that London is seeking to supplant the influence of Rome and Berlin at Salamanca, Insurgent headquarters.

"It can be asked whether this evolution of seeking to establish active collaboration with Nationalist (Insurgent) Spain does not arrive too late to be appreciated by General Franco," the newspaper said. "It would be, in effect, collaboration from eleventh-hour profiteers."

The British decision, announced by Prime Minister Chamberlain, was greeted with mixed emotion here. On the one hand it was seen as an indication of Insurgent strength and on the other as a possible British attempt to supersede Germany and Italy in the Insurgents' favor.

Franco Apologizes—British Agents to Be Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—A satisfactory offer has now been received from Gen. Francisco Franco in connection with the sinking of the Jean Weems by insurgent airplane, which if carried out will mean no more piratical air attacks on British merchantmen in the Mediterranean. The British Government, therefore, plans to carry out the agreement to exchange "agents" with the insurgents.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in explaining the situation to the House of Commons today declared that General Franco has offered to pay compensation and to take "all possible precautions" against a repetition of such incidents. He also stated the preliminary condition demanded by Britain, namely, release of seven ships detained at Ferrol and the restoration of two cargoes of iron ore seized by the insurgents, had now been granted by General Franco.

Some of the ships, Mr. Eden said, had already left and others were about to do so. An equivalent amount of iron ore has been placed at Britain's disposal, he added.

General Franco, it is stated, had already agreed to these terms but suspended the order for release of ships when Britain refused to agree to the exchange of agents until the Jean Weems affair was settled.

Mr. Eden denied that the commercial agreement meant diplomatic recognition for the Insurgents. He said Britain would keep its chargé d'affaires at the seat of the Spanish Government.

Britain was disclosed already to have a consul at Seville, a vice-consul at Vigo and an acting vice-consul at Bilbao whose positions would not be affected by the proposed commercial accord.

France Protests Action

PARIS, Nov. 8 (AP)—The French Government has protested to the Spanish Insurgent regime against its refusal to allow French consuls to work in the Canary Island. The protest was handed authorities at Salamanca by the French Consul at San Sebastian.

Red Flags and Executions

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—While the banners displayed at the continuing celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Red Revolution proclaimed the happiness of the Soviet people, provincial newspapers brought reports of five more executions and four capital sentences for disruption of the agricultural program.

The known executions of farm and grain storage "wreckers" total 550 for the last three months while the execution of 577 accused spies and saboteurs along with other shootings for anti-Soviet activities has brought the total of victims since the year's purge began to well over 1100.

Few were the faces of "old Bolsheviks," who stood beside the rulers of Russia as the Soviets celebrated their twentieth anniversary. Comrades of Lenin, who two decades ago brought the Communist overturn, now are only sparsely represented in official ranks. Many of them had been thrust aside in recent years by execution, imprisonment or disgrace—accused of dissension from Stalin's supreme leadership.

That the purge, which has brought hundreds of executions and put thousands in prisons or exile, is not yet over was indicated, however, in some semi-official quarters. Twenty more capital sentences were reported yesterday in prosecutions growing out of the livestock and farming industries.

"The party removes without hesitation and will remove from their posts all those who do not want to work in a Bolshevist way, who do not want to rout out the enemies and who are careless in dealing with the needs and requirements of the toilers, no matter what their former service," Bolshevist, magazine of the Communist Party, declared today.

Eight persons were given the capital penalty at Gomel, White Russia, on charges of disrupting collective farming. They were alleged to have plotted with "German and Polish spies" to separate White Russia from the Soviet Union.

Defendants included the chairman of the village Soviet and various agricultural officials who purportedly were linked with a "Trotskyist" organization accused of plotting assassination of Soviet leaders. Charges included alleged spreading of epidemic among children at a collective farm nursery through spoiled food in hot weather.

Twelve capital sentences were imposed on livestock breeders for allegedly causing loss of livestock. Five of the condemned were in Leningrad province and seven in the state pig breeding farm in Moscow province.

Seventeen capital sentences were reported from the provinces, including 14 convicted members of a Trotskyist band in the Tartar Republic and three employees of vegetable and grain distribution services in the Ukraine.

Mukhamed Kurbanoff, Commissar for Home Trade in Turkmenistan, his assistants and the head of the Ashkhabad trading services were removed from office and held for trial on charges of embezzlement and "criminal work" as food distributors.

The Minsk newspaper Soviet White Russia announced a reward for informers, naming 24 collective farmers, including women, who were to be rewarded for aiding political and frontier police.

Huge Army Show Marks the Soviet 20th Anniversary

MOSCOW, Nov. 8 (AP)—With one of the greatest martial displays in its history, the Soviet Union yesterday celebarted its twentieth anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution that gave it birth.

The masses joined with the army in the celebration. More than 1,000,000 of his followers marched past the tomb of Nikolai Lenin, whose coup of 20 years ago began a new age in Russia.

Tanks, guns and thousands of soldiers swept past that shrine of the new order under the eyes of Joseph Stalin, displaying the union's backing for the declaration of its Commissar of Defense, Marshal Clemence Voroshiloff:

"The Red Army is for peace, but we are ready to beat off any enemy attack."

Small Air Displays

Gray skies prevented the customary massed display of air strength. Only a few dozen planes roared over Red Square after the military review.

Marshal Voroshiloff was the only speaker to address the troops that streamed before Lenin's tomb, where members of the Government, foreign diplomats and guests stood.

Fascism, he said, was the direct result of capitalism, and the two together formed the cause of present wars in Spain and China. He outlined the progress of the Soviet during the last 20 years and then referred indirectly to the purge of army leaders and other alleged enemies of the regime:

"Now it must be clear to everyone that if it were not for our enemies at home and abroad, our achievements would have been considerably greater."

Davies Sees Parade

Joseph E. Davies, United States Ambassador, saw the parade from the front row of the diplomatic stand with his daughter, Emlen Knight Davies. Interested spectators were members of the military mission from Outer Mongolia, the buffer state between the Soviet and Japan's fresh conquests in China.

Delegations from the United States, Canada, Spain and other countries came for the celebration, the American group including David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Alliance.

North China Trade for Italy Hinted by London as Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

cision to adhere to the anti-communist pact.

Experts here are inclined to reject the idea that the pact is a prelude to an anti-communist offensive in Central Europe, as has been suggested in some quarters. It is pointed out that if Germany wants to embarrass Austria or Czechoslovakia she does not need to use the communist bogey. The grievances of Austrian National Socialists and Czech Sudeten Germans provide all the pretext that could be needed.

At the same time it is admitted that this latest re-enforcement of the ideological front against communism does tend to inconvenience certain political combinations which Germany in particular does not like.

The Little Entente, for example is divided on the question of the Soviet Union. Czechoslovakia, like France, has a pact with Moscow, while Yugoslavia has never even recognized the Soviet Government, and Roumania has an ancient dispute with the Russians over Bessarabia.

French Opinion Divided

Another place where it is thought that Italy's adhesion to anti-communist front may cause heart-searching is in Paris. There has always been a strong body of French opinion which mistrusts the Franco-Soviet pact.

The Rome-Berlin coalition, it is believed, calculates that Saturday's events will strengthen the opposition in France to the Russian hook-up. Most judges here, however, think the contrary will happen.

In this connection it is noticed that Vice Premier Léon Blum in a week-end speech stresses the importance for France of securing better relations between Russia and Britain as a means of safeguarding European peace.

Meanwhile investigation here shows that important British circles are taking a standpoint that Italy's adhesion to the anti-Comintern pact is primarily directed not against Russia but against Britain. This interpretation is believed to have effectually prevented smaller European states from thinking of joining the pact.

Poland's reply to a suggestion inspired by Rome that it was hoped that Poland, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia would follow the Italian example is to invite the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, to pay an official visit to Warsaw, the first since the unsuccessful visit by Louis Barthou in 1934.

It is expected that the Delbos visit will consummate the re-estaolishment of the French-Polish alliance, thus emphasizing Poland's determination to keep outside the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo axis.

Stronger French-Polish Ties

Inquiry in appropriate circles leaves no doubt that the British attitude toward Italo-German diplomacy is partly responsible for the Polish move back toward France. Recent National Socialist activities in Danzig are seen as providing a further motive.

Thus many observers here reach the conclusion that it is in the Far East and in the economic sphere that the most important aspects of the new pact are to be found.

Italy and Germany, it is believed, hope in return for diplomatic help against the "pro-Chinese" states now assembled at Brussels, to develop North China into a fruitful source of raw material and outlet for their manufactured products when the war has been finished with a Japanese victory. They hope to be the first in the part of the world where British—and American—enterprise has hitherto led the way.

It is a challenge which observers here do not expect to succeed, but which is nevertheless regarded as requiring vigilance and co-operation on the part of the Anglo-Saxon nations to meet.

Madrid Marks Anniversary

MADRID, Nov. 8 (AP) — Government Spain yesterday celebrated a double anniversary—a year of Madrid's siege by insurgents and 20 years since Russia's Bolshevist revolution—with parades, mass-meetings and congratulatory messages to military and civil officials.

Memorial meetings in cemeteries honored those killed during November, 1936, when the city was saved in the face of disaster that seemed almost certain.

The past eventful year in which the Government has taken command strongly and put 500,000 well-equipped organized troops in the field was recorded in Madrid newspapers along with articles praising 20 years of progress in the Soviet Union.

Under present mobilization orders the number may eventually reach 1,000,000.

Madrid's populace, which celebrated the day with mixed emotions of joy and apprehension, breathed sighs of relief when an expected anniversary shelling by insurgent besiegers failed to materialize.

No Change in Position

There was considerable military action on the upper Aragon front, but no important change of positions. Insurgents launched several attacks in the Boltana sector, north of Huesca in northeast Spain, where fighting resulted in heavy losses.

Part of the Gran Via—Madrid's Broadway—was renamed "Avenue of the Soviet Union" when Mayor Rafael Henche unveiled a new name-plate. Spanish and Soviet flags were crossed everywhere.

But the tragedy of war has left its indelible stamp on the former capital of Spain—once one of Europe's most beautiful cities. About 25 per cent of Madrid has been destroyed with damage from bombs and shells running into incalculable hundreds of millions of dollars. Many fine old buildings, some dating back to the Middle Ages, can never be rebuilt. Gardens and parks have been trampled by war.

1,000,000 Population

Though thousands have been evacuated, the population still is about 1,000,000 and some business continues even during disastrous shelling.

Madrilenos have become experts at living under siege conditions. Almost any child can tell by the sound whether shells are going out or coming into the city, what type guns are being used, and how close shells are falling. They fear only the first shell that takes them unaware before they can scurry to sandbagged basements.

Police estimate 3000 persons have been killed in the city during the year, and 15,000 or 20,000 injured.

Food supplies are poor, unbalanced, and distributed by ration but there has been no starvation. Soon after dark the city appears almost deserted with cafes and theaters closed, surface transportation halted and lights out.

Madrilenos say hopefully, however, that when the war finally ends Madrid will be one of the busiest cities in Europe rebuilding from the ravages of war.

U. S. Sees Have-Not Alliance in 3-Power Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 — The State Department is still today officially uninformed of Italian adherence last Saturday to the anti-communist pact, previously the concern only of Germany and Japan. Official silence is still, therefore, preserved on the subject and probably will continue to be preserved even after the information does arrive through official channels.

Behind the official veil, however, the event is widely discussed among officials of the department and recognized as a development which contributes to a higher degree of tension in Europe and indirectly concerns the United States.

Italian adherence is viewed as formalizing for the first time the relations of the three major "have-not" powers into a common front with a common rallying cry which, as it is seen from here, can be used more effectively as a weapon for the achievement of the several nationalist aims of the three members. It marks a step towards the further crystallization of potentially hostile groups of nations and it complicates still more the problem of untangling world enmities.

Further, it raises the possibility of adherence to the aggressor group of some of the Latin-American republics which are republican in name, but unashamedly pro-fascist in their sympathies.

Called "Exportable" Move

Heretofore the Rome-Berlin axis, while recognized as a powerful and vital element in European politics, was seen as a utilitarian arrangement which would last just so long as it suited the convenience of Italy. It had no serious rationalized foundation, Italy continuing to maintain that fascism was not an exportable commodity. Its eventual dissolution was assumed.

But Italian subscription to the anti-Communist pact is viewed as equivalent to Italian membership in a movement which is essentially exportable and which is seeking allies throughout the world. Using the cry of the Communist menace as an excuse, the group may seek other allies in a relationship which is ostensibly directed against communism, but which is actually, according to the view here, directed against the democracies which are the only serious obstacle to the realization of the Nationalist aims of Germany, Italy and Japan.

There is an uncomfortable suspicion in some quarters at the State Department that American foreign policy has to some extent precipitated this crystallization of the aggressive bloc. Dispatches from Rome quote high officials there as explaining that Italy felt the need of counterbalancing the apparent sympathy of the United States for England and France. Whether this is primarily true, or for the most part an excuse, the fact remains that the steady trend of American foreign policy closer to the Anglo-French orbit since July has been accompanied by increasing cordiality among the dictatorships.

Effect in the Americas

The possibility of a spread to the Americas of the "anti-communist" excuse for disturbing world peace has long been felt here. German and Italian influence, both economically and ideologically, is on the increase in South and Central America. Fascist-type movements are strong in several of the Latin republics, notably Brazil.

The Dominican Republic is regarded as probably one of the most complete and absolute dictatorships in the world. The State Department proposal last spring to loan six destroyers to Brazil had behind it the thought that they might be useful in counteracting European influence of a type which is viewed here as extremely unfriendly and inimical to American interests.

Therefore much concern is felt over the now increased possibility of a Fascist invasion of the Americas strongly allied to European Fascism. This would be particularly acute should the Insurgent forces win in Spain. With the exceptions of Mexico and Cuba most Latin-American governments tend to sympathize with the Spanish rebels. A victory for the rebels might bring both Spain and Portugal into the Italo-German Fascist orbit. In such an event it would almost certainly extend to Latin-America.

Berlin Sees Anti-Red Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 8—Adherence of Italy to the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the regimented German press this week-end as evidence that the campaign against the "world enemy of bolshevism" is advancing rapidly.

This view is explained by the fact that in present-day Germany the term communism includes all that liberalism and freedom of individual thought connote in democratic countries.

The world has been shown unmistakably, says an official communiqué, that three great powers and with them 200,000,000 persons are not prepared to capitulate to communism nor relinquish for political or other considerations the vitally essential struggle against bolshevism.

Wide Support Seen

The press here maintains that not only Japan, Italy and Germany, but many other countries, including Poland, Portgual and Moslem states around Soviet Rusisa which obtained their national renaissance through Russian aid, are today combating this communism.

If in some papers doubt exists as to where England and France stand, the others are of the opinion that these two countries "stand in a common front with communism and are unaware of the dangers besetting them."

Opinions in generally well-informed circles here differ regarding the importance of the new pact. Is it merely addition to the German-Japanese façade erected a year ago? If so why was it necessary that a new document had to be signed and that Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reichsführer Hitler's Ambassador-at-large, had to make a special journey to Rome? Would not a mere note from Italy signifying adherence to the pact have been sufficient, especially as in November, 1936, when Germany signed it was expressly declared that the new pact was open to all? That is, unless Premier Mussolini believed it necessary, after the manner of dictatorships, to surround the entire affair with a ceremony which would make it appear, to the Italian people, as another "victory" for Fascist foreign policy.

It is denied that the new pact contains any military clauses.

Early Photograph Negatives Acquired for Ford's Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 8—Photographic negatives which were formerly owned by the Detroit Publishing Company, numbering about 40,000 in all, and including about 10,000 from the collection of William H. Jackson, have been acquired for the Edison Institute Museum at Dearborn by Henry Ford.

The acquisition calls to notice the professional career of Mr. Jackson, former Detroit resident, who now lives in New York City. Mr. Jackson has been taking pictures nearly 80 years. He started in 1858 and is still at it—although he retired from business in 1924. In addition to being a photographer, he has made a record as an explorer. He was a member of the party that discovered the Mammoth Hot Springs in what is now Yellowstone National Park, and he was the leader of an expedition that discovered the ruins of the cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde, monuments of a civilization that had come to an end long before the arrival of the Spanish conquerors.

He made the first comprehensive collection of photographs of the Rocky Mountain region extending from Montana to New Mexico, and counting in principal peaks and many now-famous beauty spots. His photographs of the wonders of the Yellowstone country were instrumental in persuading Congress to establish the national park. This work was done in the period 1870 to 1879, when Mr. Jackson was official photographer of the Hayden United States Geological Survey.

For many years he was a landscape photographer, with headquarters in Denver. In that period he worked principally for western railroads, photographing mountain scenery along their lines. After the railroad phase was over, he carried his camera on a world tour that lasted 18 months.

The negatives acquired by Mr. Ford are chiefly those which Mr. Jackson accumulated during the Denver period, although some were made as early as 1870. Many are regarded as significant examples of early photography as well as valuable records of the life and trials of the pioneer West.

Mr. Jackson, who recently visited the Ford Rouge plant at Dearborn, expressed the opinion that, after the task of classification and selection is completed, the negatives will provide a representative series of about 4000. He explained that the collection includes many duplicates, as it was necessary in the early days to take several "shots" of an important scene on plates of various sizes. At that time no enlarging technique had been developed. The wet-plate process in photography was new.

Mr. Jackson served with the Twelfth Vermont Infantry in the Civil War. In the spring of 1866, he headed west and worked his way to Nebraska City, then the head of navigation on the Missouri River. There he hired out as an ox-teamster, drawing a prairie freighter, to Salt Lake City. Later he joined a mule freight outfit and went to southern California. He left Los Angeles in April, 1867, and helped three other men trail-herd a band of 150 mustangs back east to Omaha. He got a job with one of the two photographers then operating in Omaha and in the spring of 1868 was able to open his own gallery.

Thereafter followed his work with the geological survey, with various railroads and with the transportation commission that toured the world. He returned from Europe in 1896, and in 1898 he joined the Detroit Publishing Company. This association continued until 1924.

Mr. Jackson, as artist, has illustrated books and has produced canvases that hang in national park museums. He is research secretary of the Oregon Trail Association. At the commencement exercises at Boulder, Colo., in June, 1937, he received the University of Colorado gold medal for distinguished service to Colorado and the West.



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Roosevelt Acknowledges Duke's Letter of Regret

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt has acknowledged the Duke of Windsor's message from Paris expressing regret over the postponement of his trip to the United States.

White House officials declined to make public the President's answer.

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Mr. Charles Bedaux, millionare industrialist and key figure in the controversy which led to the postponement of the American visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, resigned today from the board of directors of British Bedaux, Ltd., consulting industrial engineers. The announcement of his resignation merely said it would in no way affect the management of the company.

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Left to Right—Lieut. Marshall Cleland; Lieut. Douglas Cleland; Shirley Noys, Who Presented Chilean Trophy; Col. Diego Araceno, Chief, Chilean Air Corps, Representing President Alessandri, Donor of Trophy; Capt. Stuart Bate; Lt. Col. R. S. Timmis

Swanson Blames Naval Delay On Walsh-Healy Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, appealed to Congress this week end for increased appropriations for the Navy, and at the same time, complained of "restrictive" legislation, such as the Walsh-Healy Act.

In his annual report, the Secretary urged that funds be provided for four new auxiliaries as well as additional warships. He said more officers and men would be needed for the new ships that periodically join the fleet, and asked for increases in "inadequate" pay.

The naval survey for the fiscal year ended June 30 reinforced predictions of a forthcoming naval program of record peace-time proportions. It followed official disclosure that funds would be sought for two $60,000,000 battleships in addition to two already authorized, and for two $16,000,000 cruisers.

"Due to various causes, many of them beyond the control of the Navy Department, completion of new ship building by both private contractors and navy yards has continued to be handicapped and delayed," Mr. Swanson reported to President Roosevelt. The Walsh-Healy Act, he said, increased costs and caused difficulties in obtaining adequate bids particularly on steel.

"The Navy Department is definitely apprehensive regarding the results to our national defense of the increasing amount of restrictive legislation dealing with the procurement of material and execution of contracts for naval work," Mr. Swanson said.

"The Department is in favor of efforts to prevent collusive bidding, to prevent excessive profits at the expense of the taxpayer, and to prevent sweatshop methods and exploitation of labor."

Efficiency Expected

"The utmost care should, however, be exercised to insure that attempts to accomplish such desirable ends do not result in such inordinate delays, limited competition and high prices as not only will defeat the purpose of such laws, but will also result in delaying the Navy in reaching that strength, efficiency, and up-to-dateness which this country has the right to expect and demand."

The Navy, headed toward the 1942 goal of a fleet at the full strength permitted by the lapsed 1930 London Treaty, put 38 new cruisers, destroyers and other warships in commission in the last fiscal year, Mr. Swanson reported. It retired 30 obsolete vessels. The goal was set by Congress in the 1934 Vinson-Trammell Act. Secretary Swanson said the fleet remained considerably below treaty strength in destroyers and submarines.

Altogether during the year the Navy operated at sea 349 ships of all types, the greatest armada, in numbers, under any flag. But in actual sea power, Navy Department data indicated, the United States is lagging behind Great Britain, though well ahead of Japan.

Reporting that 71 war vessels were under construction on July 1, the Secretary stressed "the importance of continuing an orderly program of needed additions and replacements from year to year without lapses," as a measure of economy as well as defense.

To Keep Discarded Ships

The navy, after sinking or selling 200 vessels, has decided to keep its old and discarded craft.

Suitable hulks will be used to build up a reserve of scrap metal, Admiral William D. Leahy, chief of naval operations, said in his annual report.

The old destroyers, tugs, gunboats and submarines that have been sold for junk or private use since the now-lapsed London Limitation Treaty was signed in 1930, brought a total of $1,496,156. All the money went into the federal treasury.

French Rightist Chief Convicted of Slander

LYON, France, Nov. 8 (AP)—Col. François de la Rocque, rightist leader, was convicted of slander by a Lyon police court today and fined 3200 francs ($105.60) plus trial costs.

Duke Joseph Pozzo di Borgo, a former aide, brought the suit, charging that Colonel de la Rocque said di Borgo lied in stating that Colonel de la Rocque received subsidies from the Government's "secret funds"—(customarily employed to purchase political support).

André Tardieu testified that, while Premier in 1932, he paid 60,000 francs, about $2000, to Colonel de la Rocque from the "secret funds." The rightist chief has denied receiving government moneys.

Mediation Sought To Settle Dispute On Haitian Border

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—With the United States Minister to the Dominican Republic suddenly ordered back to his post from a conference at Havana, and Haitian Foreign Minister arranging to see President Roosevelt and State Department officials here shortly, the way was opened over the week end for possible mediation of a border dispute between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which is reported to have included considerable violence, if local settlement fails.

American Minister Henry Norweb, it was understood here, was directed to return to the Dominican Republic both to show that this Government was concerned and to speed negotiations if possible. Harold D. Finley, the American Charge d'Affaires, already is at his post at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Meanwhile, when Haiti's Foreign Minister, Georges Leger, attends a series of conferences, it appears likely efforts might be made through him to push peace negotiations. The Haitian Minister, Elie Lescot, conferred with Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, Saturday, but declined comment.

Commenting that reports from Haitian sources told of considerable tension, Mr. Welles said Mr. Norweb had been directed to quit the international conference at Havana to which he was a delegate. Making the trip by plane, he was expected to reach Trujillo City yesterday.

Relations between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which share the island of Haiti in the Caribbean, have been strained since a border clash at Dajabon a month ago in which casualties were estimated at from 1000 to 3000.

Though diplomatic negotiations were started shortly by President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic and President Vincent of Haiti, little progress has been made toward a settlement, according to reports reaching here.

An influx of jobless from crowded Haiti was reported here to have aroused resentment in the Dominican Republic, as it did at one time in the eastern end of Cuba. Haitians in Cuba, however, were repatriated amicably.

Under agreements reached at last year's Buenos Aires conference, breaches of the peace in any part of the Americas is a matter of concern to all the 21 governments. The United States State Department is understood to favor strongly a local settlement, but would consider offering mediation if unduly delayed.

Canada Is Winner Of Chile's Prize For Army Riders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The coveted trophy offered by President Alessandri of Chile for military teams competing in the National Horse Show here goes to Canada this year, having been captured by the Dominion Army team on Friday with a total score of 27 chalked in three days of jumping for the silver plate. United States was second with a score of 28; the Irish Free State third, with 28½, and Belgium fourth, with 31½. This is one of the most difficult jumping contests staged at the national show and the competition for it was keen.

Jumping contests at horse shows are judged on faults, and it follows that the rider with fewest faults is the winner. In many competitions a rider and his mount are disqualified after the third fault is chalked up against them. In some others a single fault disqualifies.

Another feature of the show during the closing days of last week was the capture by Miss Marcia Murray of the Good Hands Cup, a massive trophy and a perpetual incentive for children who compete in the various horse shows throughout the year. It is offered annually by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and was designed with a view to interesting children in the handling of horses, thus teaching them kindness and gentleness toward all animals. This competition has developed into one of the most featured events of the National Horse Show.

Miss Murray comes from a family of horsemen and horsewomen, her elder sister, Miss Rosamond, is one of the most brilliant young riders in the country, and Miss Marcia, who entered the Good Hands Cup competition in 1935, when she was placed second to her, today takes her place alongside Miss Rosamond as one of the first juvenile riders in the country. There are two other Murray sisters, Miss Joan and Miss Judy, both of whom are expected to develop into outstanding riders. Miss Judy, who is now only eight years old, is eager to get astride a hunter and show that she is a real Murray equestrienne.

Second in the Good Hands Cup competition Saturday was Arthur Plaut Jr., of Long Beach, L. I. Miss Marjorie Hope Ellis of Springfield, Mass., was third; Miss Cynthia Clews Rightson of Orange, N. J., fourth; Miss Ann Fennessey of Flushing, L. I., fifth, and Miss Madeline P. Schiffer of Elberon, N. J., sixth.

Another feature of the show at the week end was the jumping for the Bowman Challenge Cup Saturday evening, when Lieut. John M. Heffernan, of the Irish Free State Army, thrilled 14,000 spectators at Madison Square Garden by negotiating the difficult course in 36½ seconds without a single fault. His victory, which gives him one leg on the cup, was dramatic in the extreme and his handling of his mount, Red Hugh, something to be remembered. The trophy must be won three times by the same rider before it becomes a permanent possession.

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State Income Tax; North Dakota Rate Highest in the U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Inequalities in state income taxes in the United States are stressed in a report by the Twentieth Century Fund here today.

Of all the states, New York is the hardest on unmarried persons in the $1500 to $4500 income tax range, according to the report, which was made by Prof. Carl Shoup of Columbia University in collaboration with Bernard L. Shimberg and William Vickery.

California goes to other extremes, the report says, "smiling upon bachelor boys and girls to the extent of asking only 1.3 per cent of income even in the $10,000 level."

For married couples, the report continues, the states that impose the heaviest burdens are, in the order of heaviness, North Dakota, Idaho and New York, with Idaho taxing married couples in the $2000-$3500 range the highest rates in the country. For income taxes as a whole, North Dakota, it says, imposes the heaviest rates, while Delaware has the lightest.

North Dakota also stands at the head of the list in taxing persons in the higher income brackets, taking 9.1 per cent of a $30,000 and 9.8 per cent of income up to $100,000.

"State rates are heavier than the Federal income tax rates in the lower range of income and always very much lighter in the higher ranges," the report says. "The figures show that Idaho and North Dakota tax incomes as low as $1000 a year for unmarried persons, whereas the Federal rates grant exemptions of $1000 for unmarried persons and $2500 for married persons."

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 8—In Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who passed on Nov. 6, the theater loses one of its few remaining links with the almost forgotten days of the great actor-managers—a company that included such illustrious names as Phelps, Booth, Irving and Tree.

While until 20 years ago he remained steadily "on the road" giving his "Hamlet," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," and "The Light That Failed" in his unexampled classical style, he was far from living in the past thereafter. Whether on the Advisory Committee of Spoken English to assist radio announcers or as one of the leading proponents of a national theater, or as lecturer, Sir Johnston had shown a lively interest in the latest developments of dramatic art.

But although essentially of an age of the theater that has gone, no one who has witnessed his rendering of "Hamlet" is likely to look back on that work as anything but a work for all time.

Sir Johnston was a pupil of Samuel Phelps, the great tragedian, whose career ended in the 70's. Some of his earliest acting experience was gained with Irving. Frank Benson, George Alexander and other famous players were in the same company.

After being associated with Mary Anderson and John Hare, he entered into managership on his own at the Lyceum Theater in 1896 with "Romeo and Juliet." "School for Scandal," "Othello" and a large repertory of plays. Having married Gertrude Elliott, the American actress, sister of Maxine Elliott, he toured in Britain and the United States in company with his wife, whose Ophelia remains almost as memorable a rendering of that part as her husband's performance in Hamlet.

Sir Johnston's last professional appearance was in 1916 when he appeared in Sanders Theater in the role of Hamlet.

Industry Congress and Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Discussion of labor relations will be one of the features of the Congress of American Industry sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers here Dec. 7, 8 and 9, it was announced today. The meeting will be preceded by the regular annual two-day convention of the National Industrial Council, a national organization of state and local manufacturers' associations and national manufacturing trade bodies. The third day will be given over entirely to industry-labor discussions.

"In arranging our program, we have sought to fill a two-way function," William B. Warner, president of the association, said. "To manufacturers, we will bring expert testimony upon many of the problems which today beset industry and the nation. At the same time, we, as manufacturers, will seek to translate our views to the people. With the broad cross-section of industry in attendance, we will turn the spotlight not only upon outside forces that affect industry, but upon practices within industry which need elimination or modification."

Among the speakers will be Dorothy Thompson, writer; Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, writer; Dr. Leo Wolman of Columbia University; Dr. George Barton Cutten of Columbia University; Clarence J. Hicks, industrial relations counselor; Representative Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times, London; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technonogy, and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology.

Socialized Industry Is Urged by Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The national executive committee of the Social Democratic Federation recommended yesterday that "bold steps" be taken soon toward socializing the basic industries of the United States.

In a statement the committee also urged support of the Roosevelt Administration's unemployment policy.

The committee further declared that a recent statement of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States was "in effect a declaration of social bankruptcy by American capitalism." The statement, the committee said, asserted that private industry cannot provide enough jobs for all of those out of work.

Italy Orders Corn Flour Be 10 P. C. of All Bread

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—The Commerce Department warns Americans traveling in Italy not to expect the lightweight bread to which they are accustomed.

In order to build up a reserve of wheat, Italy has ordered that all flour for breadmaking contain 10 per cent corn flour after Dec. 1. Cooking experts said the corn flour would make a heavier and coarser bread.

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Pay-as-Go Social Security Studied as Alternative Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—A subcommittee of the Social Security Advisory Council, appointed during the week-end, will study the advisability of substituting a pay-as-you-go program for the present system of handling old age pension through a huge reserve fund.

It will report to the council on Dec. 10 after conferring with the Social Security Board and the Senate Finance Committee. A member of the latter committee, Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan listed the reserve fund as one of two reasons why he wanted the social security law reviewed by the advisory council. His other reason was the tax system.

Senator Vandenberg said the pension taxes on wages and payrolls, borne equally by employer and employee, were unnecessarily severe. The present pension tax on the 34,000,000 wage earners holding social security accounts is 2 per cent of their earnings. Part is paid by their employers. The rate will increase every three years until it reaches 6 per cent.

"Awful Burden" Scored

This is what Mr. Vandenberg calls an "awful burden which he said the taxpayers could be spared if a prodigious reserve were not set up. He contended that the reserve, which he called "fictitious" and "unmanageable," was unnecessary.

Mr. Vandenberg asserted that the social security reserve funds would not be cash in a vault, but bonds or their book-keeping equivalent, representing the Government's promise to pay. The benefits, he added, would not be paid from the principal sum, but solely from interest to come from general taxpayers.

Once the reserve was full, he said, the demands of the social security program would be met on a pay-as-you-go basis. So he asked: What difference whether the full reserve is there or not?

Senator Vandenberg advocated a much smaller contingent reserve, and, to build it, reduced social security taxes. As to the size of the smaller reserve, the Senator told the Senate he had heard discussion of $3,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000.

Reserve of $47,000,000,000

When the act was being written, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, was credited generally with insistence on a full reserve which would reach $47,000,000,000 in 1980.

The argument for that full reserve has been summed up by Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board. He said:

"Experience has made the maintenance of adequate reserves axiomatic in private insurance. When the government is the insurance-carrier, there is no reason for assuming these axioms become inoperative."



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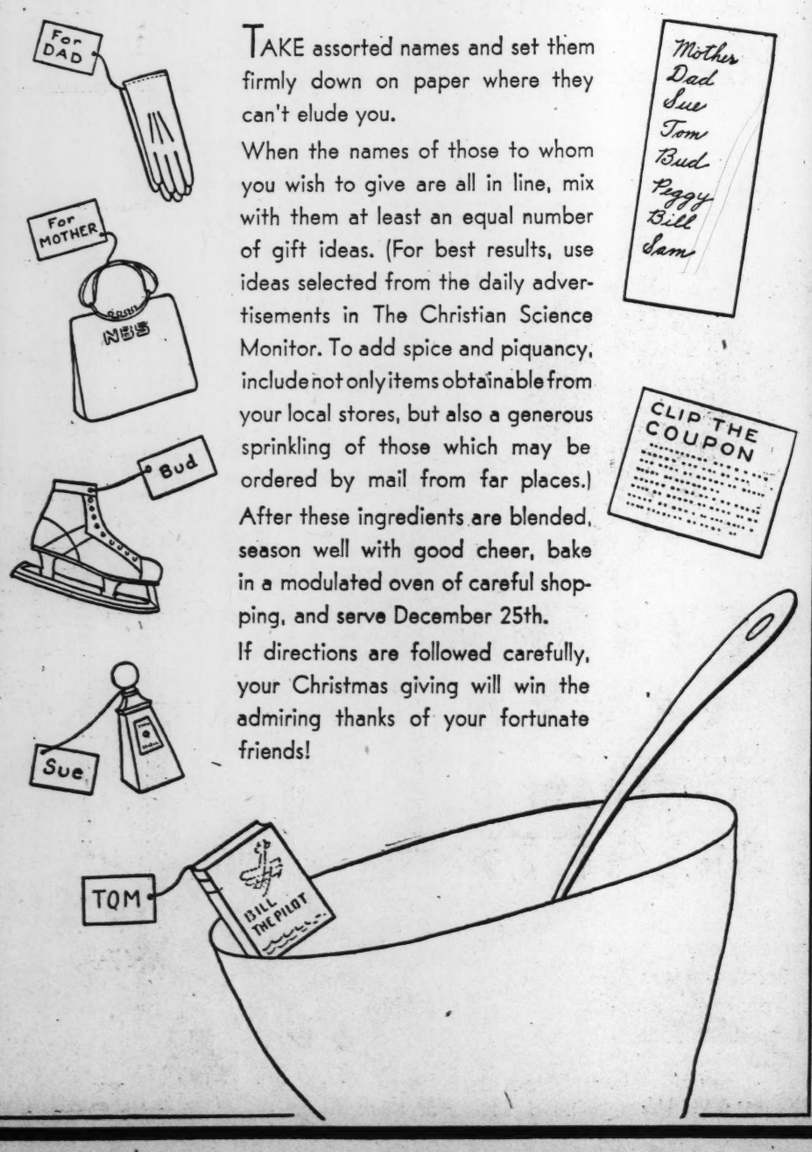
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If directions are followed carefully, your Christmas giving will win the admiring thanks of your fortunate friends!

Returned Hold-Out and Pinch-Hitter



Ted Allen — Clarence S. Bull

Freddie Bartholomew — Ronald Sinclair

Last Veil Is Torn From Profession of Scenarist

Scene In Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The invasion of the mystery of motion picture making, which began some time ago with magazines sending crack writers to the film city to get "low-down," and has continued in recent months with national radiocasts nearly every night in the week on Hollywood happenings, reached all but its ultimate goal when Grover Jones, screen writer, recently testified under oath at a hearing of the National Labor Relations Board here as to actual methods of writing for the screen.

Nothing now remains to be revealed of film mystery except perhaps what honestly motivates actors to wear their hair long like that.

Hoping for the Best

Mr. Jones's revelations can be treated only with the utmost respect. He is a writer who began work in films as a sign painter at $20 a week, and has been earning $2000 a week for quite a number of years now. He says he has never known a dishonest producer, has never been cheated by one, and that he believes himself peculiarly fitted for the job he has been holding.

"I get paid because they think I know what I am talking about," he is quoted in one of the trade papers as having testified. I think I know what I am talking about sometimes, but most of the time I don't. As a matter of fact, most people in the picture business aren't sure of themselves. The man who buys the story is inclined to buy a printed story because he feels that somebody else passed on it before he did. Then he blindly hands it to the next man in line, hoping that a miracle will be performed. This man, in turn, hands it to somebody else, with the same thought. In time, they call down the writer and give him the assignment. The writer takes it, doesn't know what it is all about, but hopes for the same thing. He hands it to the director. The director comes out of the preview and stands in the lobby. He is quite nonchalant. He says: "Yes, it is a nice little picture." Probably it only cost $2,000,000 and had 12 stars in it. . . .

"This is the true story of the production of 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer.' After the first work was done on it early in 1932 by Malcolm Stuart Boylan and Harvey Gates, William Slavens McNutt and I were given the story to do, and we wrote a script. I didn't know what it was all about. The closest I had been to India was Indianapolis. I didn't even know the names of those fellows who wear the turbans; but I did know one thing—that emotions were the same, regardless of the background.

"McNutt put stimulus into the thing when he finally said, 'This is the story of the adventures of the three Rover boys. It's just a western laid in India.' Then I was all set, because I knew westerns. . . . Two or three years went by, maybe four. Writers came from all parts of the world to work on it, and the cost accumulated to almost $500,000. When I went back on the picture, I had only three weeks until production was to begin, so I disregarded the hundreds of other writers who had worked on it and took out the script Bill McNutt and I had written. That became the 'Lives of a Bengal Lancer,' a terrific success."

* * *

Freddie Returns to Fold

The settlement out of court of Freddie Bartholomew's differences with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios should be the happiest sort of event for both parties to the dispute. Freddie will receive a salary almost double what he was receiving; the studio will be able to go ahead with some of the boys' pictures it has considered making for some time. Even the innocent third party to the dispute, young Ronald Sinclair, who was brought in to take Freddie's place (at least in the publicity), and who acquitted himself handsomely, it is reported, in "Thoroughbreds Don't Cry," will doubtless be given something to do on his own.

It is not altogether probable, though it is possible, that "Kim" will be Freddie's first job on his return, although the story has been ready for some time. "Kim" is to be one of those studio epics, and it is not likely that it will be put into work simultaneously with the two others of this class now being made, "Rosalie" and "Girl of the Golden West." One epic at a time is usually enough for any studio, and two is capacity. "Kim" can be looked for later in the year, or next year.

Some secrecy, as a matter of fact, has so far surrounded what the next Bartholomew picture is to be. The story and script are prepared—they were being prepared, methodically, placidly and confidently, during the young actor's enforced vacation—but the studio is not ready for any announcements just yet.

Meantime, "Boys' Town" looms, and has loomed, on the horizon for both Freddie and Ronald for some time. It is the story of a group of vagrant boys taken under the wing of a priest and kept from paths of crime by more or less democratic education. The story is based upon an actual ecclesiastic and a group of boys he has been shepherding, somewhere in the middle west.

Frank Daugherty

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 14; Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m., (6.04mc) on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also WEXK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 21, Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 12, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 21; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 28, Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Nov. 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Wood-Pile Treasury

BEALCOURT, France (AP)—This taxless Picardy village boasts a surplus in its wood-pile "treasury." Instead of selling bonds, the village finances all its projects, such as rural electrification, by selling wood from the communal forest.



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Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

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Austria

Vienna (First Church): Grossen Musikvereinssaal, Bösendorfersirasse 12, Vienna 1, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 25. In German.

Canada

Ontario

St. Catharines: Hotel Leonard, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Toronto (Fifth Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Czechoslovakia

Prague: Unitaria, Praha I, Anenska 5, 7 p. m., Nov. 27. In German.

England

Gloucestershire

Stroud: Subscription Rooms, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 22.

Hertfordshire

Watford: Odeon Picture Theater, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Kent

Bromley: Odeon Theater, High Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 21.

Lancashire

Accrington: Accrington Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 23.

Germany

Chemnitz: Kaufmännisches Vereinshaus Chemnitz, Moritzstrasse 1, 8 p. m., Nov. 23. In German.

Gorlitz: Tivoli, an der Promenade, 4 p. m., Nov. 21. In German.

Schweidnitz: Braukommune Schweidnitz, Adolf Hitler-Platz, 8 p. m., Nov. 22. In German.

United States

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, Eighteenth and C Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Covina: Covina Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Inglewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Grammercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Los Angeles (Organization at University of California): Auditorium, Y. W. C. A. Building, 574 Hilgard Avenue, West Los Angeles, 3:20 p. m., Nov. 17.

Modesto: The Wintergarden, Tenth and L Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Green Street, at Garfield Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

San Diego (First Church): Russ Auditorium, Thirteenth and Russ Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Ventura: Junior High School Auditorium, East Meta Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): D. A. R. Constitution Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Florida

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Lakeland: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

Idaho

Pocatello: Church Edifice, Hayes and Bonneville Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Illinois

Blue Island: Masonic Temple, 12759 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, Logan Boulevard and Mozart Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Chicago (Twenty-second Church): Jefferson Masonic Temple, 5418 Gale Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Galesburg: Central Congregational Church, Public Square, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Pontiac: Christian Church, Washington and Chicago Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16

Riverside: Church Edifice, North Longcommon and Addison Roads, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

Rockford (Second Church): Masonic Cathedral, South Third and Kishwaukee Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Taylorville: Memorial School Gymnasium, South Main and Adams Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Indiana

Marion: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Michigan City: Junior High School Auditorium, Spring and Detroit Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Muncie: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Iowa

Clinton: Presbyterian Kirk House, 412 Fifth Avenue South, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Oskaloosa: Church Edifice, 406 High Avenue East, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Gymnasium Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Belleville: High School Auditourium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Kentucky

Fulton: First Christian Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Lexington: High School Auditorium, 1475 Massachusetts Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14

Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Taunton: Cohannet School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Michigan

Detroit (Seventh Church): Western High School Auditorium, 1500 Scotten Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Third Church): St. Paul Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Missouri

Independence: First Christian Church, Kansas and Pleasant Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Overland: New Overland School Auditorium, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

New Mexico

Clovis: Hotel Clovis Ballroom, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

New York

Mamaroneck: St. Thomas' Community House, West Boston Post Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Salamanca: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Ohio

Cleveland (auspices First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Churches, Cleveland; First Church, Cleveland Heights; First Church, Lakewood, and Society, Fairview) Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 17.

Cuyahoga Falls: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 12:15 p. m., Nov. 17.

Lima: Central High School Auditorium, Pierce Street entrance, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Maumee: Lucas County Children's Home Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Masonic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Enid: Education Building, Independence and Market, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Guthrie: High School Auditorium, 705 East Oklahoma Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.

Kingfisher: Grade School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Muskogee: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 18.

Oklahoma City (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Ponca City: Municipal Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Shawnee: High School Auditorium, Highland and Union, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Freemont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Portland (First Church): Church Edifice, 1819 N. W. Everett Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 16.

Pennsylvania

Bradford: Third Ward School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library, Second Church, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Glenside: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Harrisburg: State Education Building Forum, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Philadelphia (Third Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

South Carolina

Charleston: Francis Marion Hotel Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Church Edifice, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 19. Radiocast Station WROL, 1310 Kilocycles.

Wyoming

Evanston: Methodist Church, Tenth and Center Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Black Reads First Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

manca, N. Y. Taylor, who made the motion in person, said he was chairman of the Philadelphia Court Plan Committee.

The motion sought the tribunal's permission to file a brief "containing certain allegations affecting the legality of the oath taken by Hugo L. Black, a sitting associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The announcement was made after Mr. Justice Black had read an opinion which he had written, sustaining the Federal Trade Commission in a contention that two firms had engaged in unfair trade practices. The new justice also voted against the Government, in a case in which he and his colleagues decided that the Government could not levy a game tax on jig saw puzzles—since these, the Court ruled, did not constitute a game.

Mr. Justice Black found himself in a minority with Justices Brandeis, Cardozo and Stone in another case, in which the four dissented to a majority ruling which declared a sum of money received for a former corporation executive in recognition of his services, to be a gift, and hence not taxable by the Government.

The Florida companies in their contention that Justice Black was not eligible to sit on the bench, sought reconsideration of the court's refusal on Oct. 18 to interfere with attempts by the Social Security Commission to subpoena telegrams sent and received by the companies.

Not only was the constitutionality of Mr. Justice Black's appointment challenged, but the petition contended the court's action on the litigation was "invalid, ineffectual, null and void" because the new justice "could not sit in judgment . . . as an unbiased, unprejudiced, fair and impartial judge."

Recalled Lobby Committee

After recalling that Mr. Justice Black, while chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee, had attempted to use telegrams obtained by the Communications Commission from persons under investigation, the petition added:

"Justice Black recorded himself as being definitely attitudinized in favor of the right of a government agency to coerce private telegrams from a telegraph company by the use of a blanket subpoena."

The three concerns were the Ryan Florida Corporation of Tampa, Income Royalties Company of St. Petersburg and Florida Tex Oil Company of St. Petersburg. They asked the court to consider their petition in the absence of Mr. Justice Black.

The petitioners contended Mr. Justice Black's appointment was not valid because the retirement of Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter did not create a vacancy on the court and also because Mr. Justice Black had been a member of the Senate which increased the "emoluments" of justices in the Retirement Act.

First Decision

Mr. Justice Black's first Supreme Court decision today sustained a Federal Trade Commission contention that two firms had engaged in unfair methods of competition in marketing their product in interstate commerce.

The court's newest justice read the opinion in a firm and steady voice, glancing about the court room several times.

No dissent to the decision was announced. It reversed a ruling against the commission by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals at New York.

In its complaint the commission had contended that the Standard Education Society of Minnesota and the Standard Encyclopedia Corporation of Illinois told prospective customers they had been specially selected to receive free an encyclopedia and would have to pay only $69.50 for loose-leaf material to keep it up to date.

"These representations are false and misleading," the commission said. "The price of $69.50 is in fact the regular price of the encyclopedia plus the loose-leaf service."

The Court directed the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to show by Dec. 6 why litigation involving constitutionality of sit-down strikes should not be dismissed "upon the ground that the cause is moot."

The Apex Hosiery Company of Philadelphia, where a sit-down strike was conducted by the labor organization last summer, had asked the Supreme Court to refuse to review the controversy because the dispute had been long since settled. It contended there was no longer any point to further litigation.

The labor union appealed from a ruling by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals that sit-down strikes "would strike down American institutions, flout our long-cherished principles of even-handed justice, and destroy the foundations of the Government itself."

This was the first litigation involving sit-down strikes to reach the Supreme Court.

The National Labor Relations Board won a Supreme Court review in its effort to enforce an order directing the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines, Inc., to withdraw all recognition from a labor organization it was alleged to have formed and dominated.

The court refused, however, to review an appeal by the Labor Board in its effort to enforce an order directing the Delaware-New Jersey Ferry Company to bargain collectively with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

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Adults Flock Back to School To Catch Up With New World

Saving Our Schools
Thirty First of 52 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The public is no longer startled to hear that Grandpa Johnson is going back to school to learn some of the things he missed in his earlier days. People do not marvel when Sarah Bevins, in her 50's, takes up stenography to make herself more useful to her employer and to improve her economic status. Nor is it surprising that Mrs. Warner, president of the woman's club, has enrolled in a university extension course to keep up in foreign affairs.

In fact, there is sweeping over the country a genuine urge among grown people for more education than they obtained in the regular school mill. Men and women want to study again to keep up with present industrial and social changes, to keep fit for their own jobs, and to add to their own reservoir of knowledge in order to better understand the dynamic changes in the world today.

Hundreds of thousands of men and women are enrolled in correspondence courses, in university extension courses, in night schools, and day classes. Many are putting themselves through reading courses given in public libraries, or are taking up new studies in educational centers like the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., settlement houses, in special schools, and in various classes sponsored by the Federal Government.

Schooling Goes On

There was a time when the schoolhouse on the hill was meant only for children. Their elders never dreamed of going back, once they had reached a stopping point in the educational ladder. The prevailing theory was that once schooling was over—at the end of the eighth grade, high school, or university, whichever the case might be—then the curtain was rung down on education and the young person "commenced" to live. The two activities were delegated to separate compartments—first, education, and then, living.

Now, however, the world is changing so fast that the education gained in youth no longer will carry through. It is outmoded before the person gets a good start. So many dynamic changes are taking place in the social, economic, and political world that in order to keep abreast of activities immediately affecting him the adult finds that education must be a continuing process.

Encouraging to the adult education movement are the experiments of educators in measuring the ability of grown people to learn. The theory that adults cannot learn as readily as young folks is being exploded. Experiments made by Dr. Edward L. Thorndike have shown that though the curve of ability to learn from the age of 15 to 45 seems to reach its height at about 25 and then slowly drop, nevertheless, the change from 18 to 45 is so slight that there is no reason to hesitate about undertaking new branches of learning.

Other educators claim the only difference is one of speed, that children learn faster. But the experience which grown people have acquired is a distinct asset when they study in fields in which they are especially interested.

With the notion broken down that people beyond the age of 25 cannot learn readily, and with hundreds of thousands of men and women eager to travel new paths of learning, the next question is what are the public schools going to do about it? Are school administrators going to make room for grown people and give them the kind of education they want?

Some taxpayers argue that after paying millions of dollars for school buildings it is foolish to let them stand idle in the late afternoon and evening. Why be so wasteful as to let schools serve only the children? Why not open the doors for grown-ups at night? Let the school accommodate two shifts—the youngsters in the daytime, and the elders in the evening.

Need of Present

But it is not primarily a question of waste of funds. It is the grown people who are responsible for the success of the present democratic processes and if they are not alert and taking an intelligent interest in the present current of changes the people's government will suffer. Why spend all of our efforts and money on educating the "future" generation when so much is needed at the moment for the adults who must shoulder the present load?

"The adequate school of the future will offer any subject, at any time, to people of any age." This conception of the ideal school, toward which adult education leaders are heading, was given to the National Education Association convention in Detroit last summer by Dr. Lyman Bryson of Teachers College, Columbia University.

It is a sign of the times that the National Education Association at its Detroit meeting passed a resolution stating that the "education of adults for effective citizenship is a function of public education." The association urged financial support for this phase of education in local, state, and federal governments proportionate to the needs.

Here and there a town or city has opened up school buildings for community discussions and public forums, but these are all too few. Politically bound school boards, lack of funds, and lack of demand on the part of citizens themselves are letting most of the schoolhouses stand idle through the evenings.

Naturalization Classes

One branch of the adult education movement which has served as an impetus to the present upswing in interest is the teaching of foreign-born adults to prepare them for taking out their naturalization papers.

The following significant incident occurred in Chicago where a teacher was assigned to teach alien-born mothers something about the American Constitution, history, and government. To make sure that all the parents in the neighborhod knew of the class, she asked the principal of the school to send a note home with each child to his parents. The note read something like this. "You are invited to attend a class in the American Constitution and history on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock."

When the time for the scheduled class arrived, eight well-dresed women were among those who walked into the room. They put aside their modish hats and finery and sat ready for the first lesson.

"And have you taken out your first papers?" the teacher asked.

"Oh, we are citizens, we are American born. In fact, we are high school graduates, but we went to 'brush up.' We don't know anything about the Constitution and have forgotten all the American history we studied."

The women were not illiterate in the English language, but they were "illiterate" in American history, "illiterate" in the provisions of the Constitution, and "illiterate" in the present economic changes.

Attack "Illiteracy"

It is this kind of illiteracy which the adult education movement hopes to eradicate. Experts in the movement talk about eliminating political illiteracy, civic illiteracy, economic illiteracy, and even religious illiteracy.

Another source of stimulus to the adult education movement is in the federal classes held through the country—the WPA studies in dramatics, English, art, home economics, and almost any subject one could mention. They were organized primarily to give unemployed school teachers something to do.

A great potential army of grown pupils across the length and breadth of the country has been enrolled for schooling under WPA auspices. The next step, as experts in the established adult education field see it, is to so improve the teaching that these people will not drift away for lack of interest.

Many experts in this field of learning do not agree with the WPA thesis that "anyone can teach adults." In fact, they believe that expecting former teachers of fourth or fifth grades to lead discussions in political economy has been a detriment to the movement. Better training of teachers is necessary to satisfy the grown pupils who want "solid food," they maintain.

Night Schools Change

Night schools, too, are adopting some of the fundamentals of the adult education movement. Many of the more progressive of them are beginning to fit their courses to the people instead of providing a list of prescribed subjects and saying in effect, "Take them or leave them."

Evening schools are not a new development. They were established in New York City in 1832, in Cincinnati and Baltimore in 1840, in New Orleans in 1845, in Pittsburgh in 1856, in Washington in 1858, in Chicago in 1863, in Boston in 1868, and in many western cities in later years.

But attendance at them is growing along with day high schools. Night high schools in a big city, today are a bustle of activity, with hundreds of men and women giving up two, three, and four nights a week, after working all day, to "get along" and improve themselves.

Pupils range in age all the way from 16 to 70. They all have a serious purpose. Housewives come back to learn how to budget the family income, how to knit dresses for themselves, to take up hobbies, or to get some academic training they missed when they were younger. Men of all ages are trying to "learn more to earn more." They are intent on picking up a little more mathematics for their job, or taking some English to improve their advertising business, for instance, or studying history and civics to keep up with the times.

Many young men in their late "20's" who had to drop out of regular day high school and go to work, are now back in the evenings catching up and working for their diplomas. Some of them have been able to lift themselves out of routine jobs because of their four or five years at night school.

Vocational courses are being introduced to help men in trades. Close co-operation is being established between the schools, industry, and the workers. Classes in paperhanging, painting, printing and in other trades are being introduced in some of the night high schools.

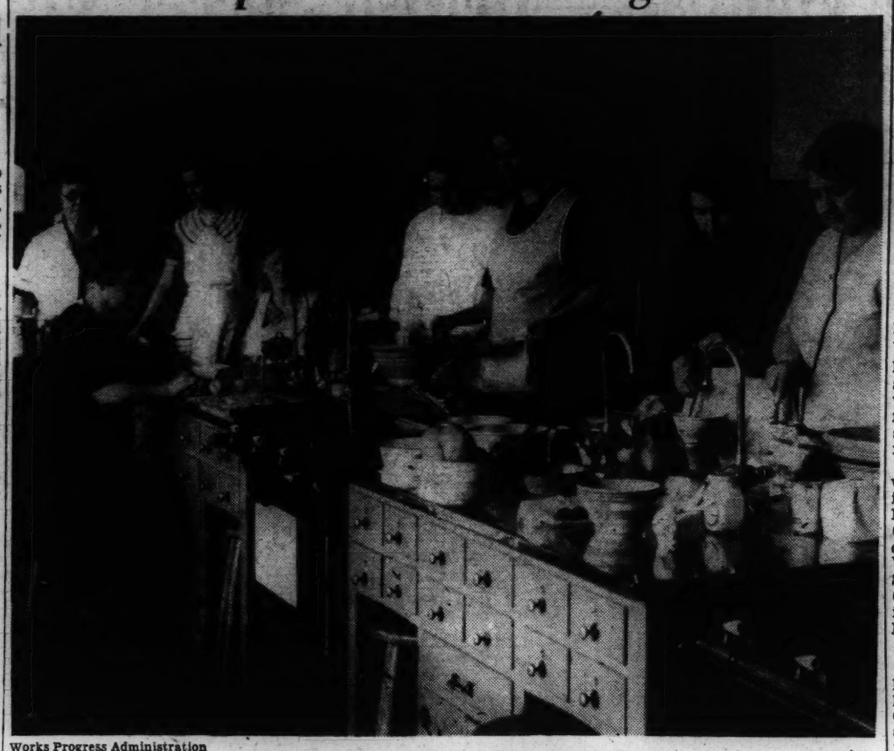
Some of the more progressive administrators have an ear to the ground in an effort to give the people what they want. In some cities whenever as many as 18 men and women decide on some subject they would like to take, the school does its best to supply the need.

This attempt to fit education to the needs of the mature population and to supply the citizens with the instruction they need for their job or even for their happiness, is looked upon by adult education leaders as something to be encouraged in all parts of the country.

The adult education movement, spreading as it is in many ways through many avenues, represents the desire of adults to keep abreast of new knowledge, to better the social order, to open new frontiers of learning, to enlarge intellectual horizons, to prepare for new occupations, and to keep thinking apace with the modern world. More power to the public schools ready to shoulder this task!

Tomorrow's article will run on the Education Page.

Even Experts Find Something to Learn



Works Progress Administration

Class in Cooking as a Vocational Training Project
In Increasing Numbers Adults Are Going to School Again in Search of Information

Schiff Is Named Settlement Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Election of John M. Schiff as president of the Henry Street Settlement was announced here today by George W. Alger, chairman of the board of directors of the charitable organization. Mr. Schiff succeeds Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the settlement, who becomes president emeritus.

Miss Wald's resignation was accepted, Mr. Alger said, because of her request to be relieved of the responsibilities of the office as soon as someone "familiar with and dedicated to . . . the settlement" could be found.

That Mr. Schiff met these requirements was indicated by his service as vice-president of the settlement for several years and also as chairman of a $250,000 drive to gain funds for support of the visting nurse service.

Mr. Schiff is associated with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., investment bankers. He is a nephew of Felix M. Warburg and a grandson of Jacob H. Schiff.

A resolution adopted by directors of the settlement praised Miss Wald's efforts to improve the condition of New York City's poor.

Stokowski Lauds Radio, Movies as Music Medium

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski, who celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra Nov. 5, said "the radio and the movies should be the medium" by which fine music reaches the world.

During the intermission of an all-Russian program the blond maestro was presented with a gold-embossed copy of congratulatory resolutions adopted by the Philadelphia Orchestra Association.

U.S. Tax Boost On Broader Base Hinted at Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Conversations that have been going on between Treasury officials and congressional committees prior to opening of Congress next week indicate that forthcoming taxes will be higher, rather than lower, and extended over a broader front. This impression is strengthened by Treasury reports on taxes already voted which will automatically advance shortly and increase the revenues taken by the Government.

On Jan. 1, an additional 1 per cent tax goes into effect on total pay rolls of all employers of eight or more persons, with a prospective tax return of $200,000,000. The amount means that the final 3 per cent tax on this particular impost has been reached, the money going from pay rolls to support state systems of unemployment insurance.

Further Increases Seen

The increase in January anticipates a further increase, a year later, in the tax to support the social security law. On Jan. 1, 1939, employers will be handing over 5 per cent of their pay rolls to the federal and state governments for the purposes of the system, amounting to $1,500,000,000 annually—a sum bigger than the customary corporation income tax yield.

Also in the tax picture are anticipated revivals of processing taxes on various crop stabilization programs, the sum generally estimated for such immediate increases ranging between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000.

Meanwhile conversations between Roswell Magill, under secretary of the treasury, and his various assistants, with the House Ways and Means Committee are going on. Business is particularly interested to have a modification or repeal of the undistributed profits tax, and the capital gains tax.

Broader Base Seen

Whatever the final decision on this point, the strong presumption is that any loss in federal revenue on such items will be equalized by increases elsewhere in the tax structure under the Government's budget balancing program. Such losses could be made up either in higher corporation or individual income taxes. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin will press once more for broadening the income tax base this session. Congress would very much prefer not to raise taxes at all, but business recession seems to involve it, if the budget is to be balanced and the New Deal's social program is not to be modified. Incomes of those in the $5000 to $10,000 brackets are likely to be the first touched in any "broadening" process.

Radio Ban on Powder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Face powder is strictly forbidden in a Mansfield radio factory which employs 500 girls. This is for technical reasons—where delicate radio parts are manufactured it is essential the atmosphere be kept as dustproof as possible.

Medical Group Asks U. S. Aid For National Health Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Medical men throughout the nation are today called upon by the Committee of Physicians to comment on a list of four "principles" and nine "proposals" that carry with them far-reaching changes in the practice of materia medica.

The committee, in sending out this questionnaire, bases its action on the 18-months' survey of medical practices by the American Foundation published on April 4. In it, physicians and surgeons from every state and representative of all divisions of medicine and all types of medical experience gave their answers to a series of questions the foundation asked.

The foundation's report caused widespread discussion and resulted in the naming of the Committee of Physicians, of which Dr. Russell L. Cecil, of the New York Hospital, is chairman and Prof. Milton C. Winternitz, of the Yale University School of Medicine, New Haven, Conn., and Dr. Hugh Cabot, consulting surgeon of the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn., are vice-chairmen.

'National Health Policy'

Basing its "principles" on the premise that the health of the people is a direct concern of the government, the committee declares for a national public health policy "directed toward all groups of the population." It holds that "the problem of economic need and the problem of providing adequate medical care are not identical and may require different approaches for their solution."

In the provision of "adequate" medical care for the population, it finds that four agencies are concerned—"voluntary agencies, local, state and federal governments."

The committee holds that health insurance alone does not offer a satisfactory solution to the public health problem and that public means should be made available for the support of medical education and for studies, investigations and procedures "for raising the standards of medical practice."

"If this is not provided for, the provision of adequate medical care may prove impossible," it says.

Seeks Public Funds

It proposes that the first "necessary step" toward the realization of the full "principles" it enunciated "is the minimization of the risk of illness by prevention." Secondly, it holds that "an immediate problem is provision of adequate medical care for the medically indigent, the cost to be met from public funds," local, state and federal, or either.

Its proposals that public funds be made available for the support of medical education, for studies, investigations and procedures for raising the standards of medical practices, is the third point of its program.

The remaining six points provide:

"That public funds should be made available to hospitals that render service to the medically indigent and for laboratory and diagnostic and consultative services.

"That in allocation of public funds, existing private institutions should be utilized to the largest possible extent and that they may receive support so long as their service is in consonance with the above principles.

"That public health services—federal, state and local—should be extended by evolutionary process.

Seeks Federal Department

"That the investigation and planning of the measures proposed and their ultimate direction should be assigned to experts.

"That the adequate administration and supervision of the health functions of the Government, as implied in the above proposal, necessitates, in our opinion, a functional consolidation of all federal health and medical activities, preferably under a separate department."

The committee's announcement, made public by Dr. Peters, said it was representative of 430 physicians and surgeons throughout the country. The group was self-appointed, its members having found themselves in agreement. They immediately began to formulate their proposals, and, in making them public, stressed that they spoke only for themselves—not for the American Foundation or any other organization. They voiced the hope that their "principles" and "proposals" might suggest lines "along which efforts might be made by voluntary local, state and federal agencies to improve medical care."

Cites Doctors' Stand

"It is recognized that the medical process is only one of several groups to which 'medical care' is a vital concern," Dr. Peters' announcement says. "Close co-operation between physicians, economists and sociologists is essential. Nevertheless, the medical profession should initiate any proposed changes, because physicians are the experts upon whom the communities must depend. Unless the medical profession is ready to co-operate with these other groups, they cannot expect to play successfully the part which they should play, nor can they expect to enlist the sympathetic understanding of legislative bodies. . . ."

Advanced notice of the program of the committee was had among physicians and medical writers last month and was commented on in the leading editorial in the October 16 issue of The Journal of the American Medical Association, which went strongly on record against it and what has become known as "subsidized medicine."

The Journal declared that "the dangers of putting the government in the dominant position in relation to medical research is apparent."

Referring to governmental grants to hospitals and to medical educational institutions it asserted that "American medicine wants no such system."

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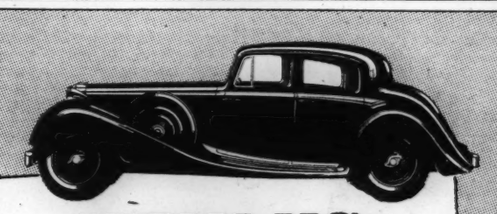
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U. S. Professional and College Football—British Soccer Comment—Ice Hockey

Bruins Looked Good in Debut With Montreal

National Hockey League Standing
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	1	0	0	4	2	2
Rangers	1	0	0	3	0	2
Detroit	0	1	1	2	5	1
Chicago	0	0	1	0	3	0
Canadian Division						
Toronto	1	1	0	8	5	3
Americans	1	0	1	6	6	2
Canadiens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	1	2	4	0

Results Nov. 6
Toronto 6, Americans 3.
Boston 4, Montreal 2

Result Nov. 7
Rangers 3, Detroit 0.

By the Associated Press

If the first half-week of the National Hockey League season proved anything other than that the battle is under way and the fans are just as excitable as ever, it appears to have been that the setup hasn't changed since last spring.

The scant indications afforded by five games are that the four American division clubs are pretty well matched; that Toronto will be the team to beat in the international section and that the New York Americans are capable of putting on at least one good spurt.

By winning their opening games, the New York Rangers and Boston Bruins tied for the American division lead over the past week-end while the world champion Detroit Red Wings, held to a tie in their first start Thursday and beaten 3-0 by the Rangers last night, lead Chicago, one point to none.

Toronto, coming up with another high-scoring outfit that doesn't look particularly good on defense, accumulated three points in two home games against Detroit and the Americans, scored eight goals and allowed its opponents five last week. The Americans licked Chicago the first time out, then bowed to Toronto, 6-3, Saturday night.

Boston looked impressive Saturday in tripping up King Clancy's scrappy Montreal Maroons, 4-2, as Ray Getliffe notched the first three goals.

The Rangers also looked very good as they whipped the team that beat them in the Stanley Cup finals last spring, 3 to 0, before 13,000 fans. They out-skated and out-passed the Red Wings all the way as Butch Keeling, Cecil Dillon and Alex Shibicky rang up the goals.

Gordon Drillon of Toronto also performed the "hat trick" Saturday, scoring three times with the aid of Harvey Jackson and Syl Apps, his mates on the Leafs' most effective line.

Montreal's Canadiens, who may turn out ot be the surprise team again this season, do not play their first game until tomorrow.

Mosconi vs. Greenleaf In the Crucial Match

World's Pocket Billiard Championship

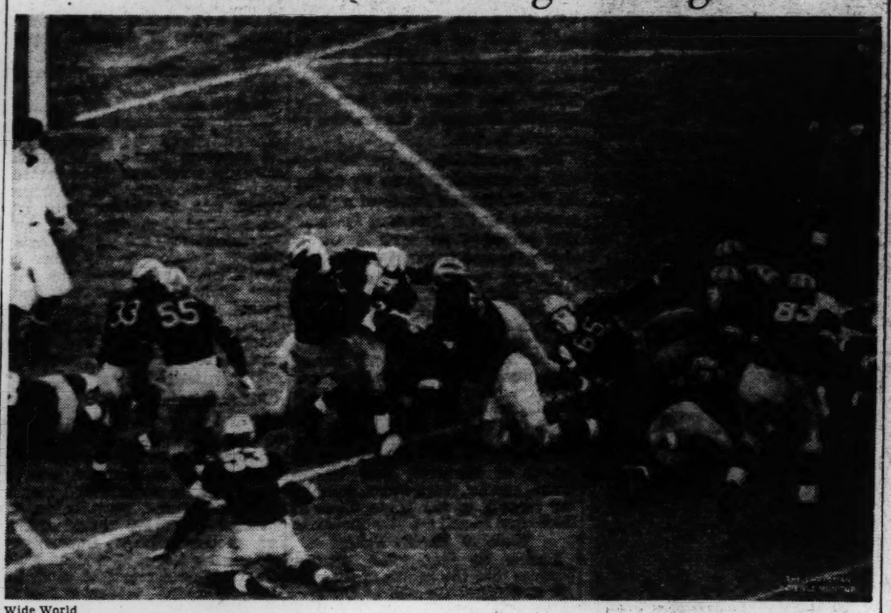
	Won	Lost	PC
E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York	5	1	.833
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	6	2	.750
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	4	2	.667
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	3	.625
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	4	4	.500
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	4	5	.444
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	6	.333
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	3	6	.333
Benny Allen, Kansas City	3	6	.333
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	7	.125

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8 (AP)—Willie Mosconi of Philadelphia has the opportunity today to tie E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York for first place in the world's pocket billiard championship tournament.

A victory will give the Philadelphia cue artist 5 wins and 1 loss to tie the record of Greenleaf, who was toppled from the ranks of the undefeated Saturday by Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., by a score of 125 to 55.

Mosconi, who also holds the high run record of the tournament thus far, with a 98, matches his skill with Marcel Camp of Detroit.

The Indian Subduing the Tiger



Wide World

Bill Hutchinson (93), Dartmouth Fullback, Going Over the Princeton Line for a Touchdown in the Dartmouth-Princeton Football Game at the Palmer Stadium Saturday. It Was the Second of Five Touchdowns Made by the Green in Winning Their First Victory Over the Orange and Black Since 1913, the Final Score Being 33 to 9

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Along the Football Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—The eastern football situation was somewhat clarified over the week end, with Dartmouth and Yale standing out prominently in the Ivy Group, Pittsburgh and Fordham displaying themselves to advantage, and Lafayette the leader among the smaller colleges, though suffering a slight setback when it was scored on for the first time this season.

Of the outstanding teams in the other sections of the country, California was held to a scoreless tie by Washington, and Nebraska tied with Kansas, at 13-all, while Alabama came from behind to nose out Tulane, 9-6, Colorado University defeated University of Utah, but Temple went out of the unbeaten class, as the result of a defeat by Michigan State, 13-6, and Baylor was a victim of University of Texas, 6-9.

Opportunists

The service academies appear to be the greatest opportunists of the season, either for or against, as the cadets from West Point, late in the final period, beat out Harvard by a single point, after the Crimson team, even without their four leaders, pushed them all over Soldiers Field during most of the game. This was somewhat of a surprise, as Captain Allen, Struck, Macdonald, and Boston, of the first line, were not used at all, Harvard depending entirely on second- and third-string backs. The Harvard score came as the result of an 80-yard march early in the game, with one reverse pass, and the balance reverse and spinner rushes. But the goal was not scored, and the later attacks failed to get over the line. Then a fumble by Pope gave Army its chance, and they swept through the tired Harvard line 32 yards for a touchdown, and Ryan kicked the goal. Harvard continued to threaten, but a final intercepted pass ended the chance.

Yale played its usual style of football against Brown, without undue exertion, depending chiefly on runs, with only an occasional pass. Clinton Frank, the captain, scored the three touchdowns, one in each quarter after the first, with Albert Hessberg, Pond's utility back, co-operating throughout the game, until the last few minutes, when both retired after the final touchdown. Brown played well defensively, but had little chance to make much of an impression in face of the conservative play of the Elis.

Observation of the performance of the Dartmouth team against Princeton makes it more and more evident that Yale was exceedingly lucky to have gotten off with a tie last week. Though slow in starting, when the team from Hanover gets under way it stands out as one of the outstanding teams of the east, if not of the country. Power, speed, and a great variety of plays of the spinner and reverse type, varied by passes, swept all before them from shortly before the end of the second quarter right to the end of the game, and when the game was over, five touchdowns had been registered. If it was not Bill Hutchinson, it was Bob MacLeod, and if neither of these was available at the moment, Colby Howe and Fred Hollinsworth were ready to oblige. If there was any difference between the quartet, it was in favor of MacLeod. Twisting and spinning, dodging and extricating himself from tackler after tackler, whether out in the open or in quick spinners through the line, it was generally the third or fourth of the defense that halted him. Dartmouth had several chances before it was set, but the pass attempts into the end zone generally went wild.

Princeton played good football at the start, and fought against odds that might have daunted any eleven, with fair success, up to the final quarter. Captain Toll had blocked a Dartmouth punt early in the game, giving his team a touchdown when a trick play by Lynch, on a fake pass, scored, while on another lucky break on a fumble in the second quarter, Lynch kicked a field goal from the 35-yard line in the second. But the balance of the game found the home team on its heels against a stone wall, as the varied play of the Dartmouth backs swept through center, around end, with four or five interferers all functioning perfectly, while the defense men tried to get at the runner.

Rest for Cornell

Cornell took a day off, in preparation for its Dartmouth date next week, but the other members of the Ivy group were also swept into the discard, with the midshipmen winning from Columbia, two touchdowns to one, in their big home game of the season, while Pennsylvania found itself at the little end of a score of 7-0 against a Penn State team that had courage at least.

Two intersectional games of real importance, one in New York, and one in the middle west, attracted considerable attention. In the first, Fordham University, coming from behind after Purdue had seored on a field goal early in the game, collected two touchdowns and goals in the second quarter, and added another late in the game, to win at 21-3, while Pittsburgh, held scoreless by Notre Dame until the final period, suddenly broke loose with all its vigor against Notre Dame at South Bend, and swept over the goal line for three touchdowns and goals, and was on its way to another when the game ended, 21-6. The Notre Dame touchdown came on forward passes in the third quarter. In both these games, the possibility of a Rose Bowl invitation was at stake, and both winners showed that this was a strong incentive for unusual exertions. Both utilized their full strength, and it was the hammering that each staged in the earlier part of the game that finally opened the way to victory. It is becoming increasingly evident, as the season goes on, that man power in the line is an important factor in success, though an occasional star back may break into the limelight occasionally.

Cecil Isbell, the spearpoint of Purdue, scored the first points of the game with a perfectly executed field goal after his pass over the goal line had failed. But early in the second period, after several breaks in their favor from smart watchfulness, Woitkoski threw two passes to Krywicki, for touchdowns, the second coming after Alexander Wojciechowicz, the roving center, had followed the ball down from the kickoff, and captured it in the Purdue 20-yard line for Fordham, as under the rule he was entitled to do.

There were other clever plays by the quick-witted Fordham players, notably in the final point after touchdown, when Druzw's kick was blocked but Kazlo captured it and ran over the line for the extra point.

Wagner Approves District Chiefs

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8 (AP)—Honus Wagner, high commissioner of semi-professional baseball, announced today approval of 22 state and nine district commissioners to supervise tournaments sanctioned by the national semi-pro baseball congress.

The goal, said Wagner, is approval of 48 state and 768 district commissioners before March 1 of next year. Then a nation-wide series of tournaments will be held in an effort to bring back semi-pro ball.

District winners will compete in state finals and state champions, unless first required to compete in regional playoff series, will meet in a national tournament at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 12 to 24.

Wagner today approved district commissioners including N. Normal Nicholas, Lowell, Mass. and William Anderson, Rochester, N. Y. State commissioners include Ralph E. Miller, Portland, Maine; and Art Swargz, Kenmore, N. Y.

Minor League Hockey Away to Good Start

By the Associated Press

After two action-packed evenings, only two of the seven clubs in the International - American Hockey League can point to unmarred records. That appears to indicate some lively competition before the end of the season.

The high-powered Philadelphia Ramblers, who ran wild in the eastern section last season, started off much in the same fashion with a revamped squad. They walloped the greatly altered Cleveland Barons, 5 to 1, Saturday. The Pittsburgh Hornets eked out a 1-0 decision over the Providence Reds then rested on their laurels.

The other three games on the schedule of openers all ended in ties. The New Haven Eagles came up with two of them and thus share the lead in the east with Philadelphia.

The Eagles played a 1-1 draw with Springfield on the Indians' rink Saturday, then came home last night and battled Cleveland to a 2-2 tie. Syracuse, winner of the league title last season, could get no better than a 2-all count against Providence Sunday.

The stars gained an early 2-0 lead on tallies by Jack Markle and Maxie Bennett, but a flashy solo by Sammy McManus while his team was short handed put the Reds back into the game and Art Lesieur tied the count late in the third frame.

New Haven and Cleveland set a record for the others to shoot at in early-season brawls last night when, with a new referee, Ernie Davin, calling the shots, they marked up 22 penalties. The Barons twice took the lead, the second time on Bill Cunningham's overtime goal, only to have the Eagles tie it up each time with Lloyd Jackson and Max Kaminsky doing the sharpshooting.

Alekhine Wins Another

World Chess Standing

	Games Won	Drawn	Lost	Points For	Points Agst
Alexander Alekhine	6	5	3	8½	5½
Max Euwe	3	5	6	5½	8½

ZWOLLE, The Netherlands, Nov. 8 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine won the 14th game of the match for the world chess championship yesterday from Dr. Max Euwe, the present champion, in 52 moves. The challenger was a pawn ahead when the first sitting was adjourned Saturday night. Yesterday he won another pawn, placing Dr. Euwe in a hopeless position. The fifteenth game is scheduled for Tuesday night at Rotterdam.

U. S. Six in Ontario Loop

WELLAND, Ont., Nov. 8 (CP)—For the first time, it is believed, a United States team will play in the Ontario Hockey Association series this season. Buffalo Nationals have been accepted in the urban section of the Wainfleet Hockey League, operating as an intermediate B group. Clubs from Welland and Port Colborne also are members of the series. Approval of the Buffalo entry was given by F. W. (Dinty) Moore, district representative of the O. H. A. executive.

Syracuse Sells Jarvis

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Eddie Powers, coach of the Syracuse Star of the International-American Hockey League announced prior to the Stars' opener last night the sale of Bud Jarvis, reserve wing, to the Providence Reds. It was a cash deal and the amount was not disclosed.

College Football Results

Akron 33, Davis Elkins 7.
Alabama 9, Tulane 6.
Albany 13, Pacific C. 0.
Albright 13, La Salle 0.
Alfred 13, Clarkson 6.
Allegheny 20, Thiel 0.
Alma 3, Hope 0.
Amherst 20, Trinity 0.
Appalachian T. 14, W. Carolina T. 0.
Arizona S. T. 6, Whittier 6.
Army 7, Harvard 6.
Arnold 26, Wagner 7.
Auburn 20, Tennessee 7.
Augustana C. 36, Sioux Falls 6.

Baker 6, William Jewell 0.
Baldwin Wallace 13, Case 0.
Ball S. T. 7, Indiana State 0.
Birm.-South 19, Chattanooga 18.
Bloomsburg T. 7, Susquehanna 0.
Bluefield St. 18, Smith 0.
Boone T. 14, Cullowhee T. 6.
Boston U. 28, American Int. 0.
Boston C. 27, W. Maryland 0.
Bowdoin 6, Maine 6.
Bradley 13, Augustana 0.
Brigham Young 19, Wyoming 0.
Brooklyn 18, Trenton T. 7.
Bucknell 20, Furman 7.
Butler 0, Wabash 0.

California 0, Washington 0.
Carleton 13, Grinnell 12.
Carnegie Tech 6, Duquesne 0.
Carroll 20, Ripon 6.
Carthage 51, Eureka 0.
Catholic 21, W. V. Wesleyan 0.
C. C. N. Y. 7, St. Joseph's 0.
Centenary 10, Texas Christian 9.
Cheney 47, Bowie 0.
Colorado 17, Utah 7.
Concord 35, Shenandoah 0.
Conn. State 13, R. I. State 7.
Cornell C. 19, Simpson 0.
Cortland 6, Slippery Rock 0.
Culver Stockton 19, Shurtleff 0.

Dartmouth 33, Princeton 9.
Dakota Wes. 19, Spearfish N. 13.
Defiance 7, Bluffton 6.
Delta T. 35, Henderson State 0.
Denison 14, Mt. Union 0.
Denver 25, Utah State 0.
DePaul 31, Wichita 7.
DePauw 13, Earlham 0.
Dickinson 7, Gettysburg 6.
Drexel 6, Muhlenberg 0.
Dubuque 20, William Penn 7.
Duke 67, Wake Forest 0.

E. Carolina T. 19, High Point 7.
Elmhurst 43, Aurora 0.
Elon 22, Catawaba 2.
E. Tenn. T. 7, Cumberland 6.

Ferris 6, Lawrence 6.
Florida 6, Georgia 0.
Fordham 21, Purdue 3.
Fort Hays 7, Benedict's 7.
Franklin 12, Hanover 0.
F. & M. 7, Ursinus 0.

Geneva 13, Bethany 0.
Georgetown 6, W. Virginia 6.
Georgia Tech 7, Clemson 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 26, St. Thomas 19.

Hamline 6, St. Olaf 6.
Hardin Simmons 66, Emporia T. 6.
Hartwick 22, Norwich 0.
Haverford 26, Hamilton 7.
Heidelberg 7, Capital 6.
Hobart 12, Buffalo 7.
Holy Cross 12, Colgate 7.
Howard 13, Southwestern 12.

Idaho Southern 7, Albion N. 6.
Illinois 6, Northwestern 0.
Illinois Wes. 7, N. Illinois T. 0.
Illinois C. 25, Principia 0.
Indiana 10, Ohio State 0.
Indiana T. 19, California T. 0.
Iowa State 3, S. D. State 0.
Ithaca 33, Grove City 14.

John Carroll 47, Olivet 6.
Johns Hopkins 20, Swarthmore 7.
Juniata 25, Moravian 0.

Kalamazoo 20, Hillsdale 13.
Kansas 13, Nebraska 13.
Kansas St. 20, Washburn 7.
Kent State 20, Finlay 0.
Kentucky 27, South Carolina 7.
Kirksville T. 20, Springfield T. 6.
Knoxville 14, Lane 13.

Lafayette 13, Rutgers 7.
Lake Forest 42, Kenyon 0.
Lawrence 20, Beloit 6.
Lebanon Valley 7, Upsala 0.
Lemoyne 27, Morehouse 2.
La. State 41, Miss. State 0.
Louisiana St. 41, Miss. State 0.
Luther 7, Central 7.

Macomb 31, Charleston 0.
Manchester 7, Albion 6.
Manhattan 7, Detroit 0.
Marshall 36, Centre 0.
Maryland 9, Virginia M. I. 7.
Maryville 20, King 0.
McMurry 20, Daniel Baker 0.
Miami 32, Ohio Wesyan 0.
Michigan 13, Chicago 12.
Michigan St. 13, Temple 6.
Michigan T. 6, Detroit Tech 0.
Middlebury 14, Colby 0.
Millsaps 9, Spring Hill 6.
Milwaukee T. 6, Platteville T. 0.
Minnesota 35, Iowa 10.
Minot T. 19, Bottineau F. 7.
Montana 23, Gonzaga 0.
Montana St. 33, Montana M. 2.
Montclair T. 25, N. Y. Aggies 12.
Morgan 39, Greensboro A. & T. 0.
Muskingum 0, Ohio Northern 0.

Navy 13, Columbia 6.
New Britain T. 7, Lowell T. S. 6.
New Hampshire 3, Tufts 0.
New Mexico 26, Colorado C. 6.
New York 31, Lehigh 0.
Niagara 17, Providence 6.
North Carolina 26, Davidson 0.
N. C.-State 26, The Citadel 14.
No. Central 0, Monmouth 0.
N. D. State 15, Greeley State 12.
Northeastern 12, Springfield 6.

Ohio 17, Cincinnati 0.
Ohio Northern 0, Muskingum 0.
Oklahoma 33, Iowa State 7.
Oregon 10, Washington St. 6.
Oregon St. 20, Willamette 0.
Otterbein 12, Hiram 0.

Penn M. C. 3, Delaware 0.
Penn State 7, Pennsylvania 0.
Pittsburgh 21, Notre Dame 6.
Pittsburgh T. 20, Sterling 2.
Pittsburg (Kan.) 20, Sterling 2.
Potomac St. 14, Shepherd 0.

Randolph Macon 33, American 7.
Redlands 10, San Diego 9.
Rice 26, Arkansas 20.
Richmond 12, Virginia P. I. 7.
Roanoke 22, Emory & Henry 7.
Rose P. I. 26, McKendree 13.

Santa Clara 25, San Jose St. 2.
Shippensburg T. 7, Millersville T. 0.
S. C. State 7, Morris Brown 0.
South Dakota 26, Omaha 0.
Southwestern 19, Haskell 6.
Stanford 7, So. California 6.
St. Bonaventure 32, Mt. St. Mary's 7.
St. Cloud T. 46, Hibbing (J. C.) 6.
St. John's (Md.) 37, Guilford 0.
St. Joseph's 20, Central N. 12.
St. Lawrence 31, Vermont 0.
St. Leo 18, Florida M. A. 0.
St. Louis 14, Missouri 7.
St. Mary's 25, Adrian 0.
St. Mary's 13, Macalester 7.
St. Mary's 3, San Francisco 0.
St. Norbert 12, St. Viator 7.
St. Thomas 12, Canisius 7.
St. Vincent 19, St. Anselm 13.
Superior T. 12, River Falls T. 0.
Syracuse 27, Western Reserve 6.

Texas 9, Baylor 6.
Texas A. & M. 14, S. M. U. 0.
Texas C. M. 53, Arizona S. T. F. 13.
Texas College 59, Sam Houston 0.
Toledo 12, Dayton 7.
Tulsa 41, Drake 9.
Tuskegee 32, Clarke 6.

Union 13, Richester 0.

Valparaiso 32, Evansville 0.
Vanderbilt 41, Sewanee 0.
Villanova 25, Marquette 7.
Virginia State 48, Shaw 0.
Va. Union 18, N. C. C. 6.

Washington C. 47, Gallaudet 0.
Wash. & Jeff. 6, Marietta 0.
Wash. & Lee 13, Virginia 6.
Waynesburg 13, Glenville T. 7.
West. Mich. T. 7, Cen. Mich. T. 0.
Western St. 22, Chadron 7.
West Ky. T. 23, East Ky. T. 0.
Westminster 28, Edinboro T. 6.
Wheaton 21, James Millikin 0.
Whittier 6, Tempe T. 6.
Whitworth 20, Carroll 0.
William & Mary 21, Hampden Sydney 12.
Williams 19, Wesleyan 0.
Wittenberg 12, Bowling Green 6.
Wooster 32, Oberlin 7.
Worcester P. I. 14, Rensselaer P. I. 0.

Xavier 19, Creighton 0.

Yale 19, Brown 0.

Dyrgall Wins Run

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Victor Dyrgall of the Millrose A. A., New York, won the national A. A. U. junior cross country championship at the Empire City race track yesterday and paced his team to victory by a 30-point margin over the Norfolk (Mass.) Y. M. A. team. Leading virtually all the way, Dyrgall was timed in 37:04 as he finished 100 yards in front of William Dow Jenkins of the 69th regiment A. A. Ernie Federoff, another Millrose runner, was third and Robert Campbell of Norfolk fourth. The Millrose team, with five runners in the first 18, compiled the low score of 45 points to Norfolk's 75.

Five Years Ago
By the Associated Press

Paul Mundy, Philadelphia, won National A. A. U. 10-mile run.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

High-Lights in the Leagues

LONDON—The Chelsea "Blues" are no longer what spectators have when they go to see association football matches at the Stamford Bridge grounds here. They are once again just the team that the spectators see. And a very nice team, too.

"Up the Blues!" has long been the exhortation voiced by the faithful thousands who follow the fortunes of the Chelsea Club. But it has been voiced more in hope than anticipation during the past six or seven seasons. For the dear old "Blues" have shown a perfectly remarkable inability to go up. Somewhere below the middle of the standing has been their usual top limit, and for quite long periods they have found goal-scoring a matter of extreme difficulty.

Thus it was that the "Blues" spread from their jerseys into the thinking of the crowd. And the name of Chelsea became a music-hall joke, a Soccer synonym for How Not to Do It.

This season, however, the Chelsea Blues have said good-bye to all that. They have been winning matches in a steady sequence, by means of the sort of football that spectators care to watch, and the end of the first quarter of the current campaign found them away up at the top of the First Division standing in the English League with a greater number of victories to their credit than any other club in the competition. Not to mention a bigger tally of goals scored since the 1937-38 season opened on the last Saturday in August. So long had Chelsea been in the trough of failure that even their close rivals in the race were somewhat glad to see an improvement.

Known in U. S. A.

The said close rivals, as it happened, included London's three other First Division teams—Brentford, Charlton Athletic and The Arsenal. Of which Charlton is doubtless the best-known to American readers, if only for the fact that this club carried out a tour in the United States and Canada last summer, after the conclusion of the 1936-37 British season. It was the first visit of an English League club to North America since the war.

Charlton has had, in recent years, a dazzling record. In 1934-35 it won the championship of the Southern Section of the Third Division and, accordingly, was promoted to the Second Division. It stayed in that higher grade for precisely one season (1935-36) and then, by virtue of occupying one of the top two places in the final standing—as runner-up to Manchester United—ascended to the dizzy heights of the First Division, where, in 1936-37, it came very near to winning the championship at the first time of asking.

Here, for purposes of comparison, are the Arsenal's, Brentford's, and Chelsea's accomplishments in the same period:

Position in Final Standing

Season	The Arsenal	Brentford	Chelsea
1936-37	3	6	13
1935-36	6	5	8
1934-35	1	1 (Div 2)	12

The number of competitors in each division of the League is 22.

Crowd-Puller in Excelsis

The Arsenal side, which won the League championship four times in the five years 1931 to 1935, secured the F. A. Cup in 1930 and has had a prodigious amount of limelight, one way and another, is operating this season without the aid of that wizard of the game, Alex James. This little Scot with the voluminous "shorts," who could transform a football scene with one wave of his boot, ranks among the "immortals" of the British sport, and there have been many occasions in recent weeks when The Arsenal's fans have sighed for a few of his deft touches.

As a crowd-puller proposition, The Arsenal stands unique in soccer history. Some notion of the golden melody that the turnstiles play, up Highbury way, is conveyed by the fact that recently four "home" matches there attracted an aggregate of a quarter of a million people. Which meant in cash £20,000. And in three of the Gunners' "away" matches, attendance records were broken on their opponents' grounds.

Absolutely the most disconcerting experience in the First Division has been that of Portsmouth, which in the course of two months' play was unable to win a single match. This you would find easy to understand if you had seen the side in one of its early engagements, as I did. Talent was there—a good deal of it—but not the co-ordination and balance so essential to success at soccer in these strenuous days.

One of the brightest of the burning questions in League play this season is, Can Aston Villa contrive to secure one of the leading two positions in the final standing of the Second Division and so qualify for promotion into its former sphere of operations, Division One. Such a feat would be sure of a big hand, for Aston Villa bears a name known and respected wherever a round leather ball is kicked in earnest.

Six times winner of the League championship and six times winner of the Cup—there you have the bare record of the Villa's greatest triumphs. And it is girt about by a great tradition of play molded on the finest pattern. In 1935-36, however, the club could do very little right, there were troubles in the council chamber as well as on the field, and down went the grand old club from the realm of the mighty. Ranked No. 21 out of 22 clubs. Last season it could finish no higher than ninth in the Second Division.

Mighty Effort

But this winter the wearers of the Claret and Blue have steeled themselves for a mighty, sustained effort. Watching their game on the opening day of the 1937-38 competition, I felt that they had just about everything necessary to command success. At the end of October there had been discerned no good reason for altering that opinion.

Across the Border, League matters have been proceeding, it would seem, very much in accord with precedent. That is to say, the Glasgow Rangers look like winning the First Division championship for the umpteenth time and stout opposition to them is being furnished by that other great Glasgow club, the Celtic, who usually win the championship if the Rangers do not.

A dominating topic in British soccer this season is the authorities' drive to stamp out rough and unfair play. They have tightened up their instructions to referees, and these officials are being very strict. The results are gratifying, for the tendency to foul and dangerous fooball has been.

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. May

"Noticeably checked"

A. A. U. Committees Convene Saturday

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—The 31 committees that do the real work of running the Amateur Athletic Union will meet at Boston next Saturday to prepare the way for the annual A. A. U. convention which will be held the next two days.

The schedule of committee meetings calls for most of them to begin at 9:30 a. m. and continue through the day, although a few of the sports governing committees will have shorter and later sessions.

Most important of the committee meetings are those of the executive and foreign relations committee, headed by Jeremiah T. Mahaney, A. A. U. president; legislation, headed by Albert, F. Wheitle, and record, with Paul R. Jordan as chairman.

The first will have to deal with the protest of the International Amateur Athletic Federation over the refusal of the United States to send a track team to Germany last summer.

The record committee will approve or disapprove a long list of record applications, to be presented before the convention, while the legislators will prepare a report on the 55 amendments to the A. A. U. constitution, by-laws, general and athletic rules which have been proposed.

The committees also will award the various national championships for 1938.

Yale's Football Receipts Short of 1935-36 Figure

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8 (AP)—Yale football receipts totaled $400,130.64 during the last fiscal year, $40,076.69 more than two years ago, but still $5,333.46 short of the 1935-1936 figure, it was disclosed yesterday in the University Athletic Association's financial report.

It was the first time in several years that the association made public a report on the revenues from this sport. In 1935-1936 the sum of $405,464.10 was taken in during the football season, and the year before it amounted to $360,053.95.

Receipts from other sports last year amounted to $49,330.27, and other income was $3,386.68, bringing the total income to $452,847.59. Total expenses for the period amounted to $464,913.80, leaving a deficit of $12,066.21, which compared with $62,222.90 for 1934-1935 and $2,828.99 in 1935-1936.

Dengis Wins Marathon

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 8 (AP)—Pat Dengis, of Baltimore, won the 13th Yonkers Marathon yesterday, covering the 26 miles 385 yards in 2:42:50.4 to lead home 49 other runners. The race started and finished on the Empire City Race Track. Dengis took the lead a mile and a half from the finish and beat Gerard Cote, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, by 250-yards. Cote finished 200-yards ahead of the third man, George Durgin, of Beverly, Mass. Cote's time was 2:43.40.4, Durgin's 2:44:32. Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., Bill Wicklund, Newark, N. J., and Jimmy Bartlett, Canadian champion from Ottawa, finished fourth, fifth and sixth.

Mexican Polo Victors

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 8 (AP)—Riders from Mexico City won the first of a three-match series for the Eric Pedley international polo trophy yesterday, defeating the California All-Stars, 9 to 5, at the Midwick Country Club. Major Juan Garcia scored five of the invaders' points, Maj. Antonio Nava three and Maj. Alberto Sesma, curbing a last chukker California offense, chalked up one.

Eagles Release Two

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 9 (AP)—The management of the New Haven Eagles of the international-American Hockey League has announced the release of Frank (Silver) Doran, veteran defenseman, and Knucker Irvine, a forward.

Bears Fall From Undefeated In Pro Grid Race

National Professional Football League Standing
Eastern Division

Club	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst
New York	5	1	1	91	30
Washington	5	2	0	163	78
Pittsburgh	3	6	0	101	169
Brooklyn	2	6	0	39	172
Philadelphia	2	7	1	79	149
Western Division					
Chicago Bears	5	1	1	102	38
Green Bay	6	2	0	177	91
Detroit	5	3	0	147	85
Cardinals	5	3	1	100	107
Cleveland	1	8	0	61	176

Sunday's Results
New York 17, Pittsburgh 0.
Detroit 27, Cleveland 7.
Green Bay 24, Chicago Bears 14.
Philadelphia 14, Brooklyn 10.

Next Sunday's Schedule
Detroit at New York.
Brooklyn at Chicago Bears.
Washington at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Green Bay.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8 (AP)—The fuse is sputtering toward what may be the biggest explosion in national professional football history.

Green Bay's Packers, finally under way after a slow start, touched off the fireworks yesterday by handing the vaunted Chicago Bears their first defeat of the season. A glance at the schedule shows the possibilities of a 'blow-up which, before many weeks have passed, may hurl the Bears and New York Giants from divisional leads they have held so long.

In the western section, the Bears, after being set back 24 to 14 by the Packers, still lead with five victories, one defeat and one tie. Green Bay has won six, lost two and tied none. On Thanksgiving Day, the Bears have to tackle the Detroit Lions at Detroit, and a victory for the Lions probably would hand the Packers the western title and a shot at a second straight league crown.

The Detroit Lions go against the Giants at New York next Sunday. The Giants, who won a 17-to-0 victory over Pittsburgh yesterday, now lead the eastern section with five victories, one defeat and one tie, but close behind are the strong, brilliant-passing Washington Redskins, ready to challenge at any moment.

The Packers, playing before 44,977 cash customers at Chicago, largest crowd ever to see a pro game in the Windy City, scored on a pass to Don Hutson, a field goal by Ernie Smith, and a pass interception by Ed Jankewski before the Bears rallied for two touchdowns in the third stanza. Then a pass to Clark Hinkle clinched matters for Green Bay.

The Giants, operating smoothly before 21,447 spectators at the Polo Grounds, kept the Pirates from scoring territory until the final period. Dale Burnett scored on a pass from Ed Danowski; Ward Cuff booted a field goal and Hank Soar dashed 25 on a aerial interception for the winning points.

Detroit, in winning its fifth game, walloped Cleveland 27 to 7. The Young Rams scored first after a 74-yard drive, but the Lions, taking advantage of Ram mistakes, soon evened the count and went on to win handily. It was Cleveland's eighth loss in nine games.

Big Dave Smukler passed and smashed Philadelphia to a 14-to-10 victory over Brooklyn. Smukler scored the first Eagle touchdown and passed to Bill Hewitt for the second, which gave Philadelphia its second victory against seven losses and one tie. Joe Maniaci, former Fordham star, booted a field goal, scored a touchdown on a 71-yard run and converted the extra point to personally account for the Brooklyn total.

American Pro Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Standings of the American Professional Football League including yesterday's game:

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Op
Los Angeles	5	0	0	99	22
Rochester	3	2	1	73	67
Boston	2	3	0	50	40
New York	2	2	1	57	88
Cincinnati	1	3	2	89	89
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	7	69

Pittsburgh disbanded for season.

Yesterday's Results
New York 21, Cincinnati 13.
Exhibition Games
Los Angeles 13, Salinas Packers 0.
Boston 59, Collegiate All Stars 0.

Amusements

BOSTON

VICTORIA THE GREAT
Astor NEAGLE-WALBROOK Astor
H. B. WARNER • WALTER RILLA
The flaming record of an amazing reign and romance with scenes in TECHNICOLOR
—2nd Feature—
"A GIRL WITH IDEAS"
KEITH MEMORIAL NOW!

SHUBERT • TONIGHT • 8:30
3rd Play Theo. Guild and Amer. Thea. Soc. Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
TOVARICH
with
MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
Evgs.: $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20.

STATE ORPHEUM
Held Over — 2nd Week
RONALD COLMAN
"The Prisoner of Zenda"
Also: "The League of Frightened Men"

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Nov. 8, Fords Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON

WILBUR HAN. 4520 | LAST WEEK | EVES. 8:30
3rd Play Thea. Guild & Amer. Thea. Soc. Season
THE THEATRE GUILD, Inc., presents
The Ghost of Yankee Doodle
A play by SIDNEY HOWARD—with
ETHEL BARRYMORE
DUDLEY DIGGES
and a Distinguished Cast
Evgs. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. & Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20. Tax incl.

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
in
SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway. 40 St.
Evgs., 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co.
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4303
597 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE, MASS. 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE, 570 CONGRESS STREET
PURITAN ICE CREAM STAND
Daniel Webster Highway, near Second St.

Lunches and Dinners
HOME MADE PASTRY
"If it's Scott's it's good"
SCOTT'S TEA ROOM
Webster and Union Streets Phone 5644
Daniel Webster Highway
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.

Nardini's
ALWAYS OPEN
6 NORTH MAIN STREET
Since 1895

CINDERELLA
An Eating Place of Quality
Cooked Food, Pastry, Ice Cream
Lunches Put Up to Take Out

Vote Uprising: Formula For Good Government

(Continued from Page 1)

took the public's case to court in an inquiry into Tammany iniquities that dwarfed any that had preceded it. All that he exposed substantiated and extended every charge that had been hurled into the 1929 LaGuardia campaign.

LaGuardia Launches Campaign

Mr. LaGuardia had been several times re-elected representative from the Twentieth Congressional District, Manhattan, when he embarked on his campaign against the Tammany darling, James J. Walker. Major political figures had ignored the cities, and certainly New York Republicans had long evinced their complete disinterest in anything save the state and national picture. Nothing could ever end Tammany, and the Republican organization here had taken the easiest way out by becoming an appendage to that machine, exerting itself to only ostensible opposition so long as the crumbs from the Tammany feasting fell in the proper Republican places.

The pattern was set, here as everywhere; major political figures ignored the cities save as their machines could produce in them the requisite majorities.

Fiorello H. LaGuardia, whose beginnings stamped him with the immigrant's hope, but whose East Side Manhattan Italian-American origin expanded to a boyhood in the Western prairies that have cradled the Progressive, went through 20 years of the political mill to prove his point that the citizens of New York City want good government when they can get it.

Other Reform Movements

It is an aggressive restatement of the old saw that the people get the government they deserve. Several times before—as under Seth Low in 1901 and under John Purroy Mitchel in 1913—reform triumphed here, and loyal and honest public servants did their best in each instance. But each time the forces of corrupt, skillful and thoroughly organized machine returned to power—the last time to hold City Hall for 16 years.

Mr. LaGuardia, however, had raised himself by his own political bootstraps; proved that he owed nothing to any party label, and that, gaining his objective, he was singularly indifferent to the usual clamorings for place; that he contemplated, in short, an ideal of public service that would fulfill his every campaign promise; that he knew his way around and was personally equipped to operate without benefit of traditional "aids."

It is only necessary to refer to the election returns to get the figures on public agreement with him that much of the existing political overhead of party organization may be junked as obsolete, expensive and unnecessary.

Color in Government

Mayor LaGuardia, of course, has not been a dull incumbent of city hall; he has gotten more front-page space than even his "glamour boy" predecessor, Mayor Walker. That means that he has made colorful news and that he is interesting in action. Needless to say, the action has not been in the field of the wisecrack. It has made the problems of finance, transportation and housing popular reading, so opened the operations of government to the city's student thought that a public career service has been inaugurated and extended the public school system to the inclusion of a high school for training in music.

It has, of course, opened the door for a new emergence of the Republicans, for although the mayor clung to his nonpartisan policy of city rule, the Republicans joined every other element of progressive government here to insure his return. They once more had to be forced into the process; but the result patently has inveighed them with a sensation of participation in the public life they had not enjoyed here for many years nor in the nation these past eight years.

Today Tammany Hall is in the category of a non-functioning organization. On election night it put out the lights of its beautiful pink brick wigwam in East Seventeenth Street before the evening was half gone, and preceding that there was a gloom in the hall that had no precedent in its history. At one fell swoop the election returns spelled such a dwindling of the old-time patronage power as to make Mayor LaGuardia—scorner of everything sacred in the Tammany book—the greatest single job dispenser in the nation.

$1,000,000 in Jobs

A conservative estimate of the Democratic machine's loss in jobs is $1,000,000, and most of this had been Tammany's dispensation of old. By now all partisans understand that this Mayor means it when he says he has no political strings; his creed of nonpartisan, nonpolitical municipal government permits no reference to party dictate. Moreover, the new charter, revised since his instatement, centralizes in his hands the employer power of the municipal government.

That same charter, however, extends the LaGuardia trend in that it removes possibility of his successors ruthlessly wielding personal power for partisan aims.

Tammany surveyed the wreckage four years ago with the equanimity it has always been able to exhibit on such occasions. Such upsets had been rare in the long history and no reform mayor had ever succeeded himself.

This year, it was definitely something else again. The city's growth, the growing literacy of the old immigrant legions and the closing of the Ellis Island door on new hordes such as Tammany had seized and depended upon, no doubt has had its bearing. But the blunders of the leaders have been a major factor that was never more clearly demonstrated than in this 1937 effort to return when every strategy that the national referendum last year had condemned was resorted to by the ticket makers and headliners to stop Mr. LaGuardia. New Deal Democratic machines already had encircled the Tammany preserve with a ring of borough organizations sympathetic to the new order, with the result that the hall was displaced as a dictator in New York City politics. Now it can survive, if it does, only as a borough machine, the equal, but not the boss, of political action in the other city boroughs.

Dewey's Victory

Everything in the LaGuardia return argues against the re-emergence of Tammany, but most particularly in the action of Manhattan voters in reaching out to place their hands on Thomas E. Dewey for district attorney. Mr. Dewey got more Manhattan votes than any other man on the Fusion-Republican ticket save Mayor LaGuardia, and it was clearly on the issue of a clean-out of Tammany's old vested interest in the district attorneyship.

Mr. Dewey's campaign furnished the link that Tammany kept the good government forces from forging two years ago. The politicians sat back in their chairs then and said, "Well, Judge Seabury could talk all he wanted, but we kept the district attorneyship." However, with a militant mayor and a militant police head, singular inaction of the prosecution machinery of the Tammany bailiwick could not escape public attention for long, and Mr. Dewey was appointed by virtual command of the Governor to supersede the New York County district attorney in this phase of regular prosecution performance. His record not only sent "big-shot" racketeers to jail, but utterly exposed the status quo ante policy of the district attorney incumbency.

Triumph for People

And so today certainties obtain in New York City governance that reverse a tradition. A reform mayor not only is re-elected, but affirmed in his credo; in the election of Mr. Dewey as prosecutor in Tammany's own bailiwick, a green light for progress has been lighted along a road which had hitherto remained stubbornly blocked, and New York's city hall is manned with men who make it clear that this city's voters no longer blindly follow partisan divisions in municipal affairs; that their local government at last has been delivered into the hands of its people.

Of such is the simplicity of this major revolution in city affairs. It required a transformation of citizens from party sheep to voters—not by abracadabra, but by hard work in the evolving and material projection of a program whose achievement would win a unity of many different elements on a program of good government and progressive legislation.

That is the formula—a record of proven accomplishment—that today has Tammany on the skids.

Rail Lines for Children New Russian Experiment

MOSCOW (AP)—A new system of railroads is being built in Russia—a system intended only for children.

Thirty lines are under construction now, all patterned after the one in Dniepropetrovsk, which has a locomotive and six cars and makes 38 daily trips on a one-and-a-half-kilometer road.

Six hundred and thirty children are the locomotive engineers, conductors, dispatchers, station masters and other employees of the Dniepropetrovsk road. Their activity is encouraged by the Soviet Government on the ground that they are acquiring an education in railroading along with recreation.

British Sugar Mills Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—For 100 days and nights until mid-Jan. 17 beet sugar factories, 10 of which are in East Anglia, are to work continuously, producing raw sugar from the beet harvest. A smaller harvest than for some years has been experienced this year. The industry is expected to handle 3,000,000 tons of beets grown by 40,000 farmers on 300,000 acres of land. It is hoped that the yield will be not less than 400,000 tons of raw sugar—nearly a quarter of British home requirements.

Finland Shows the Way to Recovery



Wide World

The World Watches Finland's Progress

Upper Left—Kyoesti Kallio, President of Finland. Upper Right—South Harbor and the Market Place, Helsingfors. Inset—Risto H. Ryti, Governor of the Bank of Finland and Former Minister of Finance. Below—A Labyrinth of Waters in Finland

Monetary Management Held Aid to Finland

(Continued from Page 1)

prophet who is honored in his own country—remarkable enough in itself, but miraculous when you remember that Mr. Ryti was the deflationist-in-chief during the economic depression.

Influence of Ryti

For five hours I talked to Mr. Ryti over dinner at the Savoy restaurant at Helsingfors, a restaurant which, for cuisine and service, would have done credit to any Parisian restaurant. It was a rare privilege. He discussed all manner of subjects—Edward VIII, neutrality, the Russian massacres, the importance of England to Scandinavia, the monetary theories of Mr. Keynes, gold, the world economic conference, war debts. On each subject Mr. Ryti had something fresh and stimulating to contribute. But as he is a central banker, or a member of a group more sensitive about direct quotations than statesmen, I must separate the personalia from the monetary grist.

Mr. Ryti is a well-known figure at all international gatherings. Finland may not be an important power, nevertheless Mr. Ryti has an influential voice, because of the quality of his counsel. Sometimes he throws a bombshell into the proceedings. For instance, at the meeting of experts who drew up the agenda for the unfortunate World Monetary and Economic Conference in midsummer in 1933, Mr. Ryti saw that the best preparation would be the abandonment of the gold standard by France and the United States. The French delegate was shocked. Taking Mr. Ryti aside, he remarked, "Think of what would happen if such talk got outside this committee room." Soon after, before the meeting of the world conference, America abandoned gold. France still hung on, but if she had followed America's example, the history of the last three years might have been altogether different.

Visited U. S. in 1923

The governor, then Minister of Finance, came to the United States with the war debt funding mission in 1923. There he met a man whom he greatly admires, Charles Evans Hughes. I discovered from Mr. Ryti that the Chief Justice, wsose interests and hobbies are renowned for their wide range and variety, is a student of comparative milk prices! According to Mr. Ryti, he had data of world milk prices at his tongue's end. Nevertheless he did not know much about Finnish milk conditions. And Mr. Ryti was able to tell him (and he swears that it is still true) that the distribution costs of milk in Finland are the lowest in the world. They are only 10 per cent of the selling price.

This is due to the spread of the co-operative movement among the Finnish farmers. I checked Mr. Ryti's remark in later inquiries. He was abundantly right. No less than 95 per cent of the country's butter supply is manufactured in co-operative dairies. The milk for consumption goes direct from these dairies to the consumer. It is for this reason that the distribution cost is only 10 per cent, as compared, as I recall, with up to 90 per cent in certain parts of America.

Worth of Central Bank

But I have said that Mr. Ryti is a central banker. No central bank dominates the financial affairs of the country in which it is located as does the Bank of Finland. Under Mr. Ryti its capital has been built up till the bank is far and away the most important bank in Finland. On this ground alone it is respected by the commercial banks. Combined with Mr. Ryti's personality, it is responsible for obtaining 100 per cent co-operation in policy, which today is directed to keeping this rapidly expanding country on an even keel.

As to the status of the Bank of Finland, it is a public institution, like the Riksbank, or the central bank of Sweden. In an article I shall describe how Parliament, which chartered the Bank of Finland, protects the institution from government tampering. Here is an innovation which is worthy of further description, for no subject is more vital in these managed economy days. Mr. Ryti said:

"It may seem strange to you that Parliament actually acts as our guardian in protecting us from the government. But it is a fact. I will give you a unique illustration. In 1922, when I was Minister of Finance, Finland had a bad year, and, consequently, my budget needed repair. As the course of least resistance, I wanted to help myself to the profits of the Bank of Finland. But Parliament would not let me. They said, 'You will have to raise your money somewhere else. We cannot let you fool around with the bank. It is a state bank, not a creature. I feel proud of this Parliamentary protection now that I am the governor, not only as the governor, but as a Finn!"

"Then the Bank of Finland is a kind of public utility corporation, like the BBC in England; that is, state-owned, with an independence of its own in the public interest," I remarked searching in my mind for an analogous set-up in other countries.

"Yes, something like that, I suppose," was the response.

This is the bank that put Finland through the wringer of deflation. When the world crisis hit Finland, the bank started to restrict credit, a policy which intensified the fall of prices. A Swedish economist, Prof. Arthur Montgomery, has examined the Ryti policy in a publication called "Baltic and Scandinavian Countries," published in Poland. He concludes: "In the final resort, of course, the central bank might have afforded some credit facilities, but in this connection it should be taken into consideration that the state of the foreign exchange market appeared very uncertain after the foreign exchange crisis in the autumn of 1931. A more liberal policy . . . might possibly have upset the precarious equilibrium of the foreign exchange market that was successfully maintained and might possibly have actually necessitated a rigorous control of foreign exchange and a partial moratorium for foreign payments."

Rise of Trade Unions

In any future crisis, as I speedily found out, the same policy might be impossible. The Finnish worker and agrarian have become increasingly self-conscious. That self-consciousness is expressed in part in the rise of labor unionism. Where the workers are organized, there you will find a new factor introduced into the system. Deflation has a limit marked by the resistance of the workers to enforced wage-cutting.

As compared with Sweden, Finnish labor unionism was weak when the economic hurricane arrived. It was stronger in the early twenties. Then, however, it was mixed up with Communist organizations, at least according to Professor Montgomery. And Finland cannot tolerate Communism. It is another name nowadays for the country's hereditary enemy and neighbor, Russia. There is a story current in Finland that the Finns learn three languages: Finnish, the language of the home; Swedish, "to make money in," and Russian, "to hear what their enemies are up to." Consequently even a liberal government could not tolerate any "popular front," and in the twenties there was a dissolution of the Communist organizations. This left the labor movement prostrate and powerless during the economic depression.

Labor's New Power

In the present improved situation Communism is probably at a discount. But the officials are always on the lookout, as I discovered on landing at Abo, where my journalistic papers received more suspicious scrutiny than at any other port in my Scandinavian journey. Probably the rise of labor is an even better safeguard. With the coming of a coalition government composed of Social Democrats (Socialists) and agrarian, labor, indeed, has attained political power.

This is the main ground for thinking that in the next crisis there will be no repetition of Old Deal recovery. Probably the present managers of the economy know it; for the whole purpose of policy now is to maintain economic balance, without any such hostage to fortune as was offered in the '20's by reliance on foreign loans.

Wallace Applauds Normal Granary Program

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 8 (AP)—Establishment of an ever-normal granary—an adequate reserve of corn to be set aside in years of plenty to be drawn on in periods of scarcity—was advocated today by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as the answer to corn belt droughts which disturb the nation's economic stability.

Mr. Wallace, in an address prepared for delivery on a national radio network, outlined his corn-producing and marketing proposals to farmers and their representatives from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana.

The secretary emphasized that the problem of corn production and marketing was linked closely to livestock raising, chiefly hogs, and soil conservation in protecting the corn belt in years to come.

Apparent Conclusions

Recalling previous governmental efforts at corn crop control, Mr. Wallace asserted, "Anyone who faces the facts with an open mind must come to these conclusions:

1. It is unfair to subject farmers alone to unlimited competition;

2. There is no magic way of reopening quickly our big export markets;

3. Corn belt farmers cannot afford to rely on chemistry for a quick solution of their problems.

"All of which," he said, "leads to this fourth conclusion: The best way now open to deal with the corn problem is through co-operation of farmers in a program that will iron out the cycles of glut and scarcity; create an ever-normal granary giving farmers and consumers better protection against food and feed shortages due to drought; stop ruthless destruction of soil which has resulted from cut-throat competition among farmers; and safeguard agriculture, business and labor against the disaster of a farm price collapse.

"To do these things," Mr. Wallace continued, "farmers must have the help of their Government. Social action to accomplish them is fully justified because such a program is vital to the public welfare."

Mr. Wallace asserted present falling prices have hurt farmers "because hogs now being sold were fed on dollar corn."

"The extremely high level of the last few months was due mostly to the great drought of 1936 coming on the heels of the '34 drought," he said.

"This level could not be maintained, especially with business slackening and consumer buying power weakening. Even before the good corn crop of this year has had an opportunity to affect hog supplies, the price has gone down materially and is already below parity.

"The only way to guard against the disaster of drought years," Mr. Wallace said, "is to provide for carrying more grain over from the good years to the bad. The fact we usually have had only 170,000,000 bushels carried over is a serious reflection on the economic setup in the corn belt and the nation."

Mr. Wallace estimated an annual carryover of about 350,000,000 bushels would be necessary to establish an ever-normal granary "that should work like a reservoir." He proposed a referendum in corn producing states to determine the desire for a surplus corn sealing program.

$3,500,000,000 Paid As U. S. Farm Benefits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (AP)—While officials searched today for means of financing the proposed "ever-normal-granary" program without upsetting the plans to balance the budget, Government records showed about $3,500,000,000 of this went for benefit payments to farmers who complied with various programs.

Another $825,000,000 has gone for Government loans on cotton, corn, naval stores which in theory is expected to return to the Treasury. This includes $150,000,000 for cotton loans on this year's crop and $75,000,000 for 1937 corn loans.

The bulk of the remainder included drought relief purchases, purchases of surplus farm products, special adjustment payments on cotton, including the $130,000,000 this year, and more than $100,000,000 in administrative expenses.

Informed officials at the Department of Agriculture said operation of the ever-normal-granary plan might involve a reduction in benefit payments and increase in amounts used for loans.

They reported benefit payments under programs to date as: $208,418,310 for 1933; $636,451,853 for 1934; $466,336,201 for 1935; $445,148,172 for 1936 and $440,000,000 (estimated) for 1937.

Potato Surplus Going to Pigs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced it will pay farmers who feed potatoes to the pigs instead of sending them to market this winter.

The pigs in Farmer Jones' back lot will have a real feast for the AAA specifies the potatoes they are to get shall not be culls but shall be at least one and one-half inches in diameter.

The potato diversion program is a phase of the general marketing program through which the Government hopes to increase returns to potato growers. Potato production this year is estimated at 398,785,000 bushels. The indicated production of 324,434,000 bushels in the 30 late producing states is nearly 47,000,000 bushels greater than last year and nearly 25,000,000 bushels greater than the average production in 1928-1932.

Up to 10,000,000 bushels of potatoes can be fed to livestock under the AAA program. When the farmer submits a certificate of compliance countersigned by a local field representative he will receive 15 cents a bushel or 25 cents a hundred pounds for the potatoes he keeps off the market.

The potato program will not be effective in all parts of the country, however. Potatoes diverted must have been grown in 1937 in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, or in one of 18 specified counties in North Dakota, 13 in Colorado, nine in Nebraska, four in Wyoming and 34 in Idaho.

Before he participates in the Government program, a potato grower must obtain a diversion authorization prescribing the maximum quantity of potatoes for which he can received diversion payments.

Diversion is defined under the program as feeding potatoes to livestock, or preparation of potatoes for livestock feed by ensiling, cutting, crushing, macerating or other approved means which make them unsuitable for re-entering normal trade channels as potatoes.

The potatoes must be diverted within three months after the diversion authorization is issued.

Nickel Exports Gain

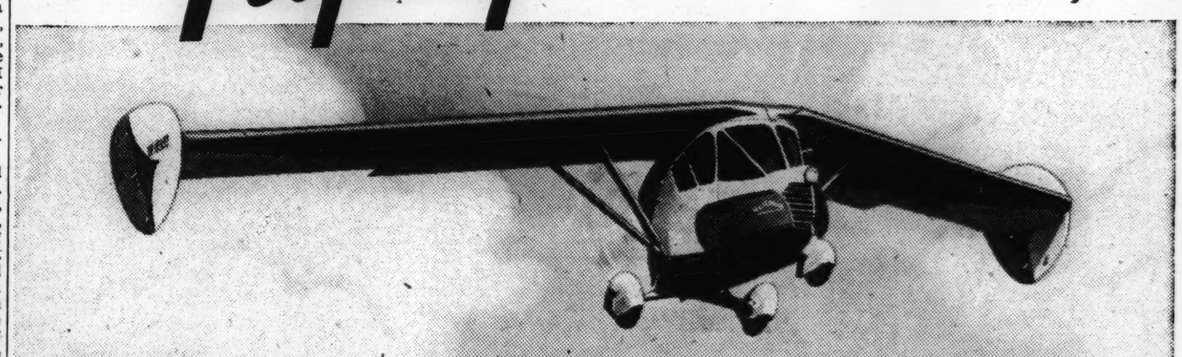
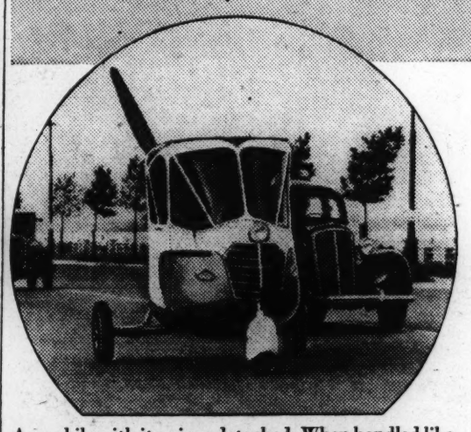
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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"Jerry" Phillips, Hollywood, California, pilot of one of the Studebaker powered Waterman Arrowbiles, the world's first flying automobile. In flying this ship from California to New York, Phillips encountered all kinds of weather—sunshine, bitter cold temperatures, rain and blinding snowstorms.
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Hoover Urges Free Speech And Warns of Propaganda

WATERVILLE, Me., Nov. 8 (AP)—Terming free speech, free press and free debate the "very life stream of advancing liberalism," former President Hoover today warned the nation to guard against the "poison" of propaganda.

At the same time Mr. Hoover asserted that in the last 15 years "every dictator who has ascended to power has climbed on the ladder of free speech and free press" and then "suppressed all free speech except his own."

Mr. Hoover spoke at Colby College on the 100th anniversary of the passing of Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a granduate of the college and an editor at Alton, Ill., who perished defending his right to print what he wished against slavery. The address was radiocast on a nation-wide hookup.

Mr. Lovejoy, a Colby alumnus who defended his right to print what he pleased, was killed by a mob infuriated by his anti-slavery writings. He was 30 years old.

Prior to the address, Mr. Hoover was given an honorary degree by Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, president of the College.

Describing propaganda as a "sinister word meaning half-truth or any other distortion of truth," Mr. Hoover said:

Setting Up a Straw Man

"If you don't like an argument on currency or the budget or labor relations or what not, you put out slimy and, if possible, anonymous propaganda reflecting upon your opponent's grandmother or the fact that his cousin is employed in Wall Street or is a Communist or a reactionary.

"You switch the premise and set up straw men and then attack them with fierce courage.

"In the past 15 years, the light of 'free expression and free criticism' has been 'put out in more than half the so-called civilized earth. . . .

"The revolutions since the Great War were the result of implanted ideas. Magic formulas were spun. . . . Propaganda confused the minds and soiled the spirit of men. The news was colored and facts distorted. Potent catch phrases and slogans were summoned as labels for the cure of every social and economic evil. Half truths, quarter truths were amassed to prove the failure of established institutions. . . .

Enslaved by Lies

"Men were led to their own enslavement by lies and fraud from polluted speech and press. Liberty died by the waters of her own well—free speech and free press poisoned by untruth. . . .

"Free expression will not survive if it be used to stir malice in the minds of men. It will not survive if it be used to exploit hate. Nor will it survive if it be used to implant that fear which is the blood brother of hate.

"I am making no suggestions of law or extension of government over free speech in order to suppress this improved form of corruption. Men can use brickbats for murder but that is no reason for suppressing brick houses. But we can turn some free speech on the throwers of brickbats.

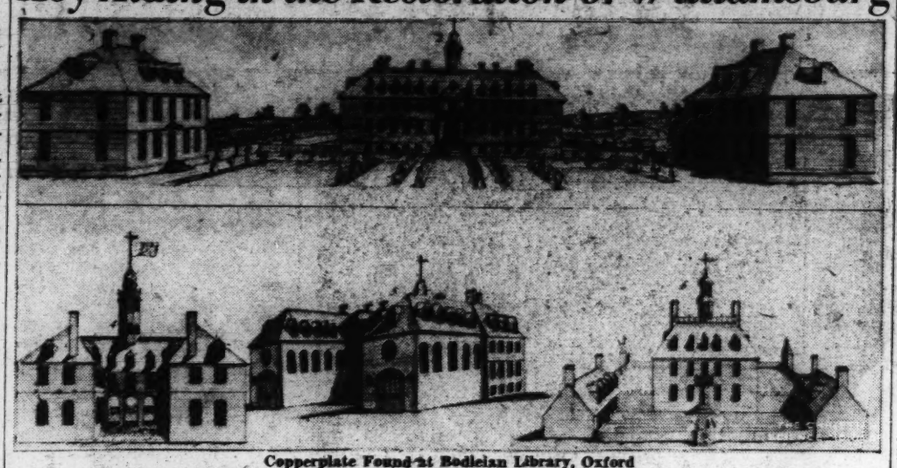
"So far as it reaches the press cur editors maintain hourly battle against it. They have the job of discriminating between propaganda and real news, between untruth and truth. Theirs is a hard job. Considering their difficulties they do it pretty well.

"They would be assisted if the news services rigidly adhered to the rule that when opinion is news they refuse to quote anonymously. That would be a hard blow to the hate makers."

Mr. Hoover added that "great problems" arose from the "immense expansion of speech over the radio," and suggested "possibly the maintenance of proximate truth and Godly emotions is even more difficult in this area than in the free press. There is less record and less opportunity for refutation."

Mr. Hoover was welcomed to Waterville by Bainbridge Colby, anti-New Deal Democrat and Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, and George Otis Smith, former chairman of the Federal Power Commission, both Colby trustees.

Key Aiding in the Restoration of Williamsburg


Copperplate Found at Bodleian Library, Oxford
This Engraving Has Been Presented to John D. Rockefeller Jr., Head of the Williamsburg (Va.) Restoration

Present Era Rated Best by Head Of Salvation Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—A survey of the world in a 20,000-mile journey reveals that Christianity is marching on, according to Gen. Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army.

Mayor LaGuardia, Henry W. Taft, chairman of the Greater New York Advisory Board of the Salvation Army; Commissioner Arthur Blowers, international secretary; the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of New York; the Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas; Sir Gerald Campbell, British consul-general in New York; Dr. John H. Finley, editor-in-chief of the New York Times, joined in honoring General Booth at the Eastern Territorial Congress of General Booth's world-wide organization at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. The major theme of the meeting was the Salvation Army's battle hymn, "Onward Christian Soldiers." Mayor LaGuardia presided.

General Booth's view of the world situation was one of hopefulness, and she cautioned against despondency.

"There was never a day like today," she declared. "In my opinion, the world is better. It is a better world than it has ever been in any previous era known to the historians. We need not fear for the future, because Christ is in the forerank, and is marching on. On Christianity hangs the destiny of the human race."

General Booth referred briefly to reports in the newspapers of "troublous times" throughout the world.

"We open our newspapers with great anxiety," she continued. "We read, and our spirits become depressed. The newspapers of today are not printed on woodpulp; they are printed on the devastated hearts and on the tears of women for their children. Some are likely to despair of humankind, but let me say, do not judge the whole world by spots any more than you would judge the sun by spots."

Mayor LaGuardia was warmly greeted when he, in beginning his remarks, addressed the audience as "fellow Salvationists," adding that they and he were "both in the same business," although their "technique" was different.

"You feed the sinner; I starve the crook," he said. "You can't enjoy the blessings of liberty under economic stress any more than you can understand God under bodily hunger."

He warned the Salvation Army workers against ever getting "too scientific," lest they loose the human touch.

"Christ Jesus did not know the calories in the bread he handed out," he added. The Mayor praised the Salvation Army for "holding a large sector in the war against poverty, the war against disease, the war against hunger, the war for justice."

Copperplate Williamsburg Key Given Rockefeller by Bodleian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—In recognition of the restoration of colonial Williamsburg as "a notable achievement from which posterity will permanently benefit," the curators of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, have presented a copperplate engraving to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

This engraving, one of the major discoveries in the extensive research program of the restoration, has just been received in Williamsburg. It will be placed on exhibition in the old courthouse on Duke of Gloucester Street, where part of the extensive archaeological collection of the restoration is on exhibition.

This engraving, which has been known both as the Rawlinson copperplate and as the Bodleian copperplate, proved to be an invaluable aid to the research workers and architects of the restoration in the early years of the work in Williamsburg.

In a letter to Mr. Rockefeller making known the desire of the Bodleian curators to make this gift, Dr. H. H. E. Craster, Librarian, states that his associates desired in this manner to express appreciation of the services which Mr. Rockefeller had "rendered to historical education," through the restoration.

Found by Research Worker

Identification of this copperplate in the Bodleian Library by one of the research workers of the restoration was one of the outstanding achievements in extensive research endeavors. A special report compiled describes its finding as follows:

"Research work for the restoration was undertaken in more than forty important American libraries, and in addition in important repositories in England and France. While engaged in an examination of records contained in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Miss Mary F. Goodwin, one of the restoration research workers, sought a copperplate which was listed in Andrews' and Davenport's 'Guide to the Manuscript Materials for the History of the United States to 1783 in the British Museum, in minor London Archives, and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge.'

"The copperplate was described in the following terms: 'C. 30. Virginia. Buildings, probably in some town in Virginia or Carolina, with figures of plants and animals. Plate is number I. and seems to have been cut to illustrate some book of travels in America.'

Had to Be Cleaned

"The plate was brought out and had to be cleaned before it could be studied. It seemed to offer great possibilities and the librarian sent for the engraver, who pulled prints from it. On this one plate were engraved front and rear elevations of the Wren Building of the college, the two flanking buildings, Brafferton and the President's House, the only known elevation of the first Capitol in Williamsburg, and the only known elevation of the Governor's Palace.

"When this momentous discovery was made the Wren Building at the college was being restored. Twentieth century science was employed to aid an eighteenth century restoration—for a copy of the plate was radioed to America. The evidence of the copperplate confirmed the details of the restoration with one exception—a peculiar form of roof construction in the rear—and this change was made. Work on the other buildings had not yet begun and with this invaluable and detailed engraving, historical and archaeological evidence became of greater use and value.

"The engraver of the plate is unknown, and there are many interesting historical hypotheses for its origin. From internal evidence it can be determined that the plate was engraved after 1732 and before 1747, but the exact date is undetermined."

Levy Named N. Y. Prosecutor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Campaign anti-Tammany charges continued to reverberate here today as police squads moved into the city armories where the slow tally of the proportional representation vote is progressing and the American Labor Party found in its own lap the authority to deal with alleged irregularities which have developed out of the first week's counting of city council ballots in the Borough of the Bronx.

Matthew M. Levy, chairman of the party's law committee, who had charged that proper prosecution of the charges could not be expected from the staff of the Democratic Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., had his answer from Mr. Bennett this afternoon in an action instateing Mr. Levy as special deputy Attorney General to deal with "any and all irregularities in Bronx County."

Simultaneously, Mr. Bennett announced he was asking Morris L. Ernst, lawyer and political liberal, to undertake a similar assignment for the Borough of Manhattan.

With all the delays that were predicted by the Fusion opposition to New York City's experiment with proportional representation voting last Tuesday dogging the count of ballots cast for the new City Council, both the American Labor Party and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia had moved to uncover charges of extensive political sabotage.

Five days' tabulation by the 1680 counters has failed to lift the councilmanic Who's Who out of a maze of names and figures of initial sorting efforts. It has been attended by continued insistence of the Democratic-controlled Board of Elections that the city will be supporting its vote-counting legions until Christmas before the complex rules of tabulation have been mastered and synchronized and a glimmer of light thrown on whether the reform method had in fact given proportion results.

Disputing the Tammany contention as obstructionist, the Mayor instructed the police and his commissioner of accounts to be ready to proceed in the situation at once. Either "a drastic and complete change in the attitude and manner of the count" must be observable today, he warned, or he would "invoke the powers of his office to prevent crime, as well as to enforce the law."

Forecast Recalled

"This delay, tampering, or even sabotage in the court of the proportional representation vote should not come as a surprise to the people of this city," the Mayor said. "The Board of Elections, or at least three members of the board, in appearing before the Board of Estimate repeatedly scoffed, ridiculed, jeered and predicted the very things that are happening now.

"Mark you, this was coming from sworn officials entrusted with the intelligent and honest carrying out of the law. The responsibility must be fixed—and perhaps it isn't all the way down the line."

Meanwhile, a detective force of 125 had taken posts in the armory counting rooms in the wake of the storm of criticism that has broken over the Board of Elections following disclosures of frauds in the counting methods last week. These were shown to be particularly flagrant in the Bronx, the only one of the five counties which failed to deliver a majority for the Fusion Board of Estimate ticket on Nov. 2. The Mayor already has charged the Republican leader there, John Knewitz, with collusion with the Democratic machine to this end, and the uncovering of the count frauds there had sharp repercussion in American Labor Party circles.

Charges Prepared

Mr. Levy earlier had announced preparation of charges against Democratic members of the election board, alleging wholesale fraud in the handling of the councilmanic count. Four canvassers were discharged Saturday on this basis and were due for questioning by David B. Costuma, only fusion member of the board.

Mr. Levy declared the party would take legal action if fraud should be found to have a vital bearing on the election.

Music Proves of Distinct Value In Improving Morale in Prisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—Music instruction for prison inmates has proved of value in character building and particularly in teaching group co-operation, according to Miss Ruth Collins, superintendent of the House of Detention for Women, here. About 500 girls in this institution are reached each year through a Works Progress Administration music project which provides two teachers, giving 30 hours a week to the work.

"To develop a spirit of co-operation is the basic principle of our entire program—whether it be industrial, educational or recreational," Miss Collins said. "Since singing is of such universal appeal, we find community sings and glee clubs of extraordinary value in building up the morale.

"We definitely observe that as better taste in music is developed, a general improvement in personal appearance, courtesy and morale takes place. Time after time a complete change in both manner of conduct and purpose in life is evinced, proving beyond a doubt the therapeutic value of music in adult personality adjustment."

A constant stream of applicants for instruction in singing, music appreciation and theory is reported at this institution. The inmates are enrolled in whatever classes are deemed suitable after consideration of their social needs and musical aptitude. Ninety-eight girls are taking piano lessons. The glee club is well liked and occasional performances presented on special days are arranged to stimulate interest in good conduct and grooming. A regularly trained choir sings at Sunday services, with one of the women playing the organ.

Miss Collins added that much of the credit for the development of this project, modestly begun four and a half years ago, goes to Mrs. Frances McFarland, of the federal music project. The results obtained, she added, were typified in the case of the girl who told her music teacher at the institution, after having taken part in the activities: "I suddenly feel as though I'd found my way."

Charm of North Carolina Seen in City and Country

North Carolina Gives a Party

Being the Second of Two Articles on a Modern Exploration Into the Treasures of This Richly Endowed State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—"White pota-to-o-es; sweet pota-to-o-es; ni-ice string beans! On-yuns." Aunt Martha Franks Royall, undaunted by her many years, was pushing a baby carriage laden with vegetables between banquet tables, a tray heaped with carrots, beans and onions balanced unerringly on her head, calling out her musically stentorian seven-o'clock-in-the-morning cry as it is heard daily through the streets of New Bern, N. C.

Aunt Martha's enthusiastic audience was the roomful of guests at North Carolina's progressive party—on tour through the state to see with the eyes of the tourist what the state contains of treasures for the adventuring outsider.

The cheerful vegetable vendor might well have expanded her singsong call, that night, in include the whole community. Second oldest town in North Carolina—bearing the romantic name of Baron de Graffenried and his Swiss followers as founder. Here—so the local cry goes—was set up the first printing press in America; here the first incorporated school in the province. Here stands even today a portion of Governor Tryon's palace—the Royal Governor in 1770—which was then considered by some to be the most beautiful house in the country. But this is to get ahead of the story.

To pick up the threads of the second portion of the official tour, the party went back before New Bern in the order of visiting—back to the descent into the Piedmont section, second of the four divisions in which North Carolina falls. There the party came first into Hickory, with its hosiery mills, knitting mills, furniture factories, cotton mills and what is said to be the largest cardage mill in the world.

To the Metropolis

Charlotte is the largest city of the two Carolinas, and the largest trading center between Richmond and Atlanta. It is also the birthplace of the seventh and eighth President of the United States; the home of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20, 1775; also in this city Jefferson Davis convened the Confederate Cabinet for the last time in 1865. Woodrow Wilson attended Davidson College, 21 miles north of Charlotte. Queens-Chicora College for Women and Johnson C. Smith University for Negroes are located here.

Kanapolis is reputed to be the largest unincorporated town in the United States (population 7050) and is owned by Cannon Mills, largest manufacturers of towels in the world. It is estimated that the Cannon Mills turn out one dozen towels per second. Salisbury was incorporated in 1755 and many of the landmarks date to pre-revolutionary days. Lexington is an important industrial center of the state with a pay roll in excess of $3,000,000 and producing manufactured products valued at some $20,000,000 annually.

Large Furniture Center

High Point manufacturing plants here have increased from 20 to 135 in the past 30 years. This is the center of the furniture and hosiery industry in the South. It is the home of the Southern Furniture and Rug Market, second in size only to the Furniture Market in Chicago. The building is 11 stories high and has 225,000 square feet of exhibition floor space. Buyers and exhibitors attend showings here twice each year in January and July.

Here, however, the textile industry outranks furniture manufacture, for there are 136 factories operating in High Point, producing around 80 different products for world-wide markets. This town is also the center of the Methodist Protestant Church of America which maintains High Point College, a large orphanage and other activities.

Fayetteville, with its old Market House, is where the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the State of North Carolina and the charter of her university was granted. Near by is Fort Bragg, consisting of 122,000 acres, the world's largest artillery reservation, General Manus McCloskey in charge. Then Raleigh, the state capital, one of the few cities in the world that was laid out before it was built, with a Capitol building resembling the Capitol in Washington.

The University City

Chapel Hill, the next stop, is seat of the University of North Carolina, established in 1793. Its campus is mellow with ivy-covered buildings, its arboretum and its gracious trees. Then Duke University with its 5200 acres of campus; its buildings of many colored stone from the Cambrian Age.

Rocky Mount—the city of good fellowship. Wilson—with its Nash Street, lined with pecan, magnolia, birch, beech, walnut, umbrella, live oak, cypress, hickory, pine, evergreen, crepe myrtle, madrona, mimosa and others—with flowers bordering the entire length of the street. Goldsboro—the home of some 30 manufacturing enterprises and a shipping point for a most fertile agricultural section.

Then Wilmington, 15 miles from the Gulf stream, where one passes within a dozen blocks the boyhood home of Woodrow Wilson, the home where "Whistler's Mother" was painted, Cornwallis' headquarters, the house where the first play ever to be produced on the American stage was written by Thomas Godfry. The house where Cardinal Gibbons wrote "Faith of Oour Fathers."

Pines and Turpentine

In this eastern Carolina one passes through the pine and turpentine country, sees trees yielding their gummy sap into small boxes fastened below the gashes in the tree, and wonders how soon these miles and miles of scrub pine woods will be converted into the sites of pulp mills, for the new Herty invention through which the resin in the pine can be eliminated and the pulp utilized for paper, will undoubtedly involve North Carolina's many pine forests.

Then New Bern, where clings the flavor of past centuries, whose attractions have already been recounted.

Near Morehead City and Beaufort, dating its beginnings to 1712—the country of pirate traditions—is the 100-year-old Fort Macon, now a state park. Washington—named for the Father of the Country—is a gracious and beautiful old town and the birthplace of Cecil de Mille and his brother, of Hollywood fame. Bath, the oldest town, incorporated in 1705; Williamston, 1779; Windsor, the original plan drawn in England, the streets being King, Queen and York.

And then Edenton. Here all the motorists with New England tradition or proclivities in their make-up, capitulated. "More New England than New England itself," said Howard Moulton of the Boston Post. This county began as a permanent white settlement in 1658. The town of broad, white-pillared homes with rose-gardens facing the broad stretch of the shore of Albemarle Sound. John Paul Jones set sail befriended by his Edenton patron, Joseph Howes, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and first Secretary of the Navy. Here is the Cupula House, now a museum, built in 1758 by Francis Corbin, Lord Granville's land agent, and here visited King George III, as Prince of Wales.

In the old Episcopal Church there is a silver communion set given by Queen Ann.

The Wright Memorial

Then came Kill Devil Hill and Kitty Hawk and the memorial tower erected by the Federal Government to Orville and Wilbur Wright, who made here the first successful flight in an airplane under power, Dec. 17, 1903.

There was lunch on the stage, at long tables, at Manteo, Roanoke Island, the birthplace of the nation. Where last summer the symphonic drama, "The Lost Colony," by Paul Green, honoring the first white child born in America, was presented as a 350th anniversary of Virginia Dare.

The commercial fisheries along the coast are still important, but not to the extent they were 20 years ago. The herring, as a food fish, and the manhadden for oil-fertilizer and soap oil, are the principal fish concerned in this industry.

An additional two days' itinerary was added beyond the original plan, which included Plymouth, Greenville, Kinston, established in 1762 and originally spelled Kingston, but changed after the Revolution. Carthage—a Tory stronghold during the Revolutionary War, mustered a regiment which took part in the important battle of Moore's Creek Bridge. Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, once worked as a tailor in this town.

At Albemarle there was a last lunch together, and the party proceeded to Charlotte to be disbanded.

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Aunt Louie

SHE wasn't really my aunt, any more than she was aunt to half the other children in the village. She was just one of those people with an irresistible attraction for children, one who loved having them around her.

I can remember now the thrill of lifting the latch of the little green gate and creeping up the garden path, popping all the buds of the fuchsia hedge as I went. Then there was the house itself with its indefinable air of mystery, its windows peeping at you through a tangle of creeper and clematis, the front door hospitably open, propped wide by an immense shell.

Aunt Louie was a lace mender. Through the post came exquisite pieces of precious old lace in large envelopes or parcels scored with blue pencil and sealed with blobs of sealing wax. Long had the art been in her family; her mother's mother had been a lace mender, and it was said that further back still her people were skilled in the making of lace, and had come to our Devon village from the Netherlands.

Her garden, too, seemed different from the other gardens in our village. Several times during the summer a gardener would come from the neighboring town and "bed out" the oval plot in the front garden. Gorgeous it would be with begonias, feathery china asters, or geranium and lobelia. People would stop and look over the gate to admire them, and Aunt Louie would pretend to be annoyed, but secretly I am sure she enjoyed their admiration and would have been sad if no one had looked. At the back of the house the ground rose steeply, planted with row upon row of raspberry canes, currant and gooseberry bushes. When the fruit was ripening, the bushes were enveloped in old window curtains with tin lids hanging from a string to scare the birds away, but little they seemed to mind; after eyeing the shining lids, they would hop down and peck at the fruit through the mesh of the curtains.

WHAT I LIKED, perhaps, best of all was to be asked to tea on a winter's afternoon. A bright fire would be burning, and the kettle singing on the hob. Aunt Louie would give me a long-handled toasting fork, a pile of bread, a jar of dripping, and, telling me to be sure not to burn the toast, would go on with her work.

On the table lay little heaps of lace, some so discolored and torn you wondered if even her clever fingers could mend it. After repeated washings and dryings in the sunshine, with the tiniest of irons and infinite patience Aunt Louie smoothed it out and meticulously examined it. Parts for repairing were firmly tacked on blue paper. Others, more badly damaged, had the net cut away and each part of the pattern rearranged and tacked securely on more blue paper, later to have a completely new net foundation.

When the toast was ready, Aunt Louie would set the table, light the oil lamp, and fasten the heavy wooden shutters. Always I sat in the window seat, and from there I could see the big screen covered with pictures and old-fashioned Christmas and Valentine cards. There would be rock cakes for tea, and perhaps a dish of fruit, and I would fall to speculating whether it could be the very same fruit I'd helped to pick in summer.

TEA OVER, Aunt Louie would put a row of little irons on the fire and busy herself with what she called "finishing off." She would hold up an exquisitely filmy veil for me to admire—old Brussels needlepoint on handmade net. Could I, she asked, see how the pattern was worked separately and applied to the net? Or perhaps she would show me an Irish Carrickmacross flounce, and ask me if I could see where she had mended the finest of fine cambric; and I would look and scarcely be able to see her stitches. I would watch her pressing, always on the wrong side to bring the pattern up, the nose of the tiny iron wriggling in and out, forcing a scalloped or pointed edging into place. Sometimes there would be a series of little bangs with the iron, and she explained that that was to work up a slightly denser pattern as in the case of Venetian rosepoint.

The evening sped by. The clattering hoofs of the old horse with the mail cart on its way to the post office gave the signal for my departure. I would be escorted to the garden gate with strict injunctions to hurry home. Breathlessly I would hasten from one flickering street light to another until I reached our house, happy with a happiness I was totally unable to explain.

J. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE HUNGARIAN FRUIT VENDER

THIS little Hungarian girl is smiling with pleasure, for she enjoys standing here by the roadside selling her fruit and flowers. The golden cobs of ripe corn she has skilfully bound and slung enticingly over her arm. It would be difficult not to make a purchase from this happy little vender in her dress resplendent with reds and greens, blues and yellows. All the flaming colors of autumn seem to have been blended in her voluminous skirt, her trim bodice, and round cap.

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The Western Isles

DAYS come with beauty, and with beauty go,
Red-tipp'd or golden-shod or wrapp'd in cloud,
And all the intervening hours are loud
With rapture of wild birds and water's flow.

Night comes with silence, treading on the sea,
Lit by the flaming whiteness of the moon;
More glorious than dawn, more fair than noon
The dark hills and dim isles and milk-white sea.

H. F. K.

On the Island of Grand Manan

WHEN we came out of the deep woods we found ourselves on a country road near a meadow, and down the road we saw a low, broad farmhouse, and a friendly barn. In the farther field we could see a man working, and a dog running in the sun. We knew that Seal Cove lay just beyond, where the water curved, and that unpainted wooden buildings hugged the waterfront there, and that the noises we heard came from fishing boats at the weirs. We sniffed the wind and caught the smell of herring on the wind, herring hung like unfurled golden flags grown dingy in the smoke of dull fires, herring hanging in endless rows in those distant houses by the sea. But herring had lost any novelty for us and we were glad of the opportunity to wander through a meadow deep with clover and gay with buttercups and daisies.

As we drew nearer to the old barn, we saw the dog running towards us. With much wagging of tail and alternate warning and invitational barks, we were led to a deep box in the barn, and there lay three fat puppies keeping up a constant harmony of cries.

"Fundy sure has cute pups," said a casual voice, and we turned to see a lean man smiling at us from the doorway. He had the quiet dignity and friendliness which is typical of the islanders, and we talked of the weather and of crops and the fog which was a frequent visitor. One of the pups was to be called "Fog," he told us. On that island a new face is a novelty, and he knew us at once to be summer visitors—or "rusticators"—and we could see him taking us in as he talked. We wore the blue denim overalls and straw hats of the region, and as we walked up the road he said suddenly, "I reckon you folks are from a farming district. Maybe you would like to see my prize potatoes?" We assured him we would. I had never seen a potato in its natural state, and I had a vague idea that it grew alone like a radish or an onion. I watched with interest and not a little awe, as his firm, sure hands searched here and there in the hill and drew forth, not one, but eight large, pinkish potatoes! We admired them wholeheartedly, but perhaps our praise lacked the proper technical phrases, for he demanded, "Where did you folks say you were from?" We admitted that we lived in New York City, and he shook his head with pity.

"Oh, that place," he said, with a gesture that disposed of Fifth Avenue and Radio City and Wall Street. "That's all right for folks that like cities, but I've heard that in a place like New York you have to keep moving. No leaning up against a building when you're tired." Here he leaned meditatively upon his hoe. "No neighboring to speak of, and at the end of the day no little store where you can go and sit on a cask and spin a yarn."

Just here Fundy began a series of greeting barks and ran in great excitement towards a cart coming up the road. Her master called, "Fundy, come here, girl. Idle down, now. It's only Daniel with the fertilizer." And he directed the cart into the field near us.

We thought we had evaded herring for one day, but we saw that the car was full of it, shining and fresh from some near-by weir. Our farmer and Daniel began to spade it out over the field, and as if in answer to a secret signal, a great cloud of gulls filled the air with a whirring of wings.

"Funny how the birds always seem to know when we are goin' to spread herrin'," called Daniel. He and the farmer did not seem disturbed. They went on working doggedly at what seemed to us a hopeless task. The gulls rose in great, white clouds as each shovelful was thrown, and then swooped to earth with greedy, unmelodious cries. The fish fell in silver piles in the green grass. As we moved down the road we waved and the two men waved their shovels.

"Come back again," our farmer called, and his waving arm sent the birds wheeling into the air as if they, too, were saying, "Good-by."

S. V. A. A.

Twilight at Dawn

IT WAS the season of the shortest nights, and it was not long before the deep obscurity which precedes the day began to yield to the returning light. . . . There were the usual soft tints of the sky in which neither the gloom of darkness nor the brilliancy of the sun prevails, and under which objects appear more unearthly, and, we might add, holy, than at any other portion of the twenty-four hours. The beautiful and soothing calm of eventide has been extolled by a thousand poets, and yet it does not bring with it the far-reaching and sublime thoughts of the half-hour that precedes the rising of a summer's sun. In the one case the panorama is gradually hid from the sight, while in the other its objects start out from the unfolding picture, first dim and misty, then marked in, in solemn background; next seen in the witchery of an *increasing*, a thing as different as possible from the *decreasing*, twilight, and finally mellow, distinct, and luminous as the rays of the great centre of light diffuse themselves in the atmosphere. The hymns of birds, too, have no novel counterpart in the retreat to the roost, or the flight to the nest, and these invariably accompany the advent of the day, until the appearance of the sun itself

"Bathes in deep joy the land and sea."

The day had not yet advanced so far as to bring the sun above the horizon, but the heavens, the atmosphere, and the woods and lake, were all seen under that softened light which immediately precedes his appearance, and which, perhaps, is the most witching period of the four-and-twenty hours. It is the moment when everything is distinct, even the atmosphere seeming to possess a liquid lucidity, the hues appearing gray and softened, with the outlines of objects diffused. In a word, it is the moment when the senses seem to recover their powers in the simplest and most accurate forms, like the mind emerging from the obscurity of doubts into the tranquillity and peace of demonstration.—From "The Deer-slayer," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.

Seagull in the City

WHAT impulse drove you inland, wide gray wings,
Pressing so sturdily the heavy air?
What comfort can you find in cluttered roofs,
And smoke from shadowed chimneys everywhere?

Perhaps your calm companionship with waves
And shells, left spotless by the sand and spray,
Reminded you that we should like to know
The sea is not so very far away!

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Ireland From the Sea After a Voyage

THE smell of dark, damp, newly turned earth
Drifts in the air; there's perfume of soft rain,
Of dew on grasses, and long blackthorn boughs
In thickets of dead roses. There's the hint
Of spring, of fresh-thrown molehills on green turf,
Of primroses in hollows by a hedge.

Last year's shed leaves lie, veined like ecru lace,
In skeleton fragility where wet
Deep brown leaf-mold is thickly prickled through
With little pointed spears of hopeful green.

The endless miles of arid sea are gone;
The ceaseless, surging, greenly greedy waves,
Whose fingers curled above us in the gales,
Have lost their quarry in this landlocked bay;
And Ireland, perfumed like a young may bud,
Has bid us welcome with a dewy smile.

Faint sweetness of bog-myrtle and short ling
Lies on the mouth, like kisses that the wind
Blew from a fairy's lips in a green glen
Set thick with shamrocks. There, there is a lake.
By the same lake there is a nest of swans
Who come there yearly, nesting, from the sea.
The ploughlands, woods, and lake . . . how sweet they be.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

"Love one another"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A world where warriors of every nation have won the plaudits of mankind it is well worth one's time to consider the greatest warrior that history has ever known—Christ Jesus. Unequipped with material armaments, girded only with love for God and His creation, he went forth singlehanded to do battle with every phase of evil. His remarkable success in conquering error culminated in his personal victory over death.

The gentle Nazarene's conflict with beliefs of materiality was not prompted by avarice, jealousy, pride of power, or resentment; nor did he instill thoughts such as these in the hearts of his followers. Rather did he say (John 15:17), "These things I command you, that ye love one another." Armed with the spiritual understanding of God's omniscient power and His love for man, the Way-shower and his little band of followers faced undaunted the battle cry of materialism.

Today, in Christian Science, the war to prove God's dominion and man's unity with Him is being actively waged. Christian Scientists throughout the world are daily conquering beliefs in sin, disease, and death. Armed, as was the Master, with the spiritual knowledge that man is the beloved reflection of his Father-Mother God, they are making consistent progress in a world seemingly torn with strife and discord. That there is tangible proof of this progress is evidenced in the countless testimonies to the restorative and regenerative powers of Christian Science from all over the world.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 has written (p. 3), "It does not follow that power must mature into oppression; indeed, right is the only real potency; and the only true ambition is to serve God and to help the race." The spiritually unenlightened individual might well be at a loss to know just how to go about serving God and helping the race. Possibly he lives in a large community where there may seem little chance to make close personal contacts. It is said that "charity begins at home," and in this succinct axiom one may find much food for thought. Even if "home" is nothing more than a lodging house, a cheery, "Good morning," and an encouraging smile, may help to determine whether the day is to be a profitable or a non-profitable one in the experience of another. On the other hand, how often indifference, jealousy, or greed has been the basis of bitter conflicts between individuals and nations!

The Bible tells us (Song of Solomon 8:6), "Jealousy is cruel as the grave: the coals thereof are coals of fire, which hath a most vehement flame." And Mrs. Eddy says on page 68 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Jealousy is the grave of affection." One might ask: "How can I control jealousy? I have tried to do it, but it seems stronger than I." The solution is to be found only as one resolutely turns to God, humbly seeking release from belief in that which is unreal, because it is without spiritual foundation. On page 204 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy tells us that "through the accession of spirituality, God, the divine Principle of Christian Science, literally governs the aims, ambition, and acts of the Scientist." She adds (pp. 204, 205), "The divine ruling gives prudence and energy; it banishes forever all envy, rivalry, evil thinking, evil speaking and acting; and mortal mind, thus purged, obtains peace and power outside of itself." Surely where "envy, rivalry, evil thinking, evil speaking and acting" are unknown there could be no conflict of any nature. In proportion as these erroneous characteristics are excluded from individual consciousness will they be excluded from individual and universal experience.

Avarice and pride of power have no place in the consciousness of spiritual man. All the sons of God are equal. Each one is a complete idea of Mind, governed by divine Principle, and amenable only to the laws of Life, Truth, and Love. Indifference has no more place in man's consciousness than any other argument of the supposititious mortal mind. The fervent desire to help one another, coupled with love for God, will reveal hitherto unseen opportunities to destroy all belief in these erroneous traits for ourselves and others. And destroyed they must be. Love makes no truce with evil.

The banner of victory over evil in every form will indeed be raised when men have learned the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words on page 39 of "No and Yes," where she says: "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Szeressétek Egymást

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Crristian Science) cikk fordítása

A MAI világban, melyben az emberiség tetszését a nemzetek katonái nyerték el, érdemes megfontolni a történelem legnagyobb harcosát—Jézus Krisztust. Anyagi fegyver nélkül, csakis az Isten és az Ő teremtése iránti szeretetével ellátva, egyedül ment háborúba, hogy csatát vívjon a gonosz minden fajtájával. A tévedés leigázásában ejtett rendkívüli sikere a halál fölötti személyes győzelmében nyerte el legmagasabb fokát.

Az anyagiság hiedelmeivel való mérkőzéseiben a szelíd Nazarénust nem a kapzsiság, a féltékenység, a hatalomban való büszkélkedés, vagy a boszúállás késztette; és követőit sem tanította ilyen gondolatokra. Ellenkezőleg, ezt mondta (János 15:17): „Ezeket parancsolom néktek, hogy egymást szeressétek." Isten mindentudó hatalmának és az emberiség iránti szeretetének szellemi megértésével fölfegyverkezve, az Útmutató és követőinek kis csoportja bátran szembe állt az anyagiság csatakiáltásainak.

A Krisztusi Tudományban (Christian Science) élénken folyik ma az Isten uralmának és az ember és az Isten egyessége bebizonyításának harca. A Krisztusi Tudomány követői a világ minden részében naponta győzedelmeskednek a bűn, a betegség és a halál hiedelmein. Mint a Mester, úgy ők is, azon szellemi tudattal felfegyverkezve, hogy az ember az ő Atya-Anya Istenének szeretett visszatükrözése, a viszálykodásoktól és inharmóniától látszólag megtépett világban állhatatos szellemi haladásról tanuskodnak. Ezen haladásnak kézzelfogható bizonyítékait adják a világ minden részéről jövő tanuvallomások, melyek a Krisztusi Tudomány erősítő és ujjáalkotó hatalmáról szólnak.

Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója, ezt írta "Message to The Mother Church for 1902" (Uzenet Az Anya Egyháznak 1902-re, 3-ik oldal) című művében: „Az szükségképen nem következik, hogy hatalomnak elnyomássá kell érlelődni; sőt, a tény az, hogy a jó az egyetlen képesség; és az egyetlen valódi ambíció az, hogy Istent szolgálhassuk és a fajon segíthessünk." Könnyen megtörténhetik, hogy a szellemileg fel nem világosúlt egyén nem fogja tudni hogyan kezdje Istent szolgálni és a faj érdekeit elősegíteni. Esetleg egy nagy városban lakik, ahol látszólag kevés alkalma van arra, hogy másokkal közelebbi ismeretséget köthessen. „Az emberszeretet otthon kezdődik," mondja a közmondás, és e velős alapigazságnak mély jelentősége van. Még ha az „otthon" csak egy butorozott szoba is, egy derűs „Jó reggelt!" és egy bátorító mosoly nagyban hozzájárúlhat ahhoz, hogy az a nap egy más ember életében jó vagy rossz nappá váljon. Viszont milyen gyakran okozott a közömbösség, a féltékenység, vagy a kapzsiság elkeseredett viszálykodást az egyének és a nemzetek között!

A Biblia mondja (Salamon Énekei, 8:6, Angol Biblia fordítás): „Kegyetlen, mint a sír, a féltékenység: parazsai tüzes parazsak, melyek heves lángokkal égnek." És Mrs. Eddy igy ir "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 68-ik oldalán: „A féltékenység a szeretet sírja." Valaki ezt kérdezheti: „Hogyan segíthetek a féltékenységemen? Megpróbáltam már, de úgy látszik erősebb mint én." A megoldást csak úgy érhetjük el, ha eltökélten Istenhez fordulunk és alázatosan próbálunk minden olyasmiben való hiedelem alól felszabadúlni, ami nem valódi, azaz aminek nincsen szellemi alapja. "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) 204-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy azt írja, hogy „A szellemi képességek kifejlődése által Isten, a Krisztusi Tudomány isteni Alapelve, a szó legszorosabb értelmében kormányozza a Tudomány tanulójának céljait, ambícióját és tetteit." És igy folytatja (204-205 oldal): „Az isteni szabály óvatosságot és energiát ad; számúz örökre minden irigységet, versengést, gonosz gondolkozást, gonosz beszédet és cselekvést; és a halandó elme, igy megtiszta túlva, önmagán kívül létező békére és hatalomra tesz szert." Az bizonyos, hogy ahol „irigység, versengés, gonosz gondolkozás, gonosz beszéd és cselekvés" nincsen, ott semmiféle viszálykodás nem létezhetik. Azon arányban, amelyben ezen téves tulajdonságokat ki tudjuk zárni az egyén öntudatából, fognak ezek az egyén és az emberiség mindennapi életéből is eltünni.

Kapzsiságnak és a hatalom érzésében való büszkélkedésnek nincs helye a szellemi ember öntudatában. Isten minden gyermeke egyenlő. Mindegyik az isteni Elme teljes ideája, kit az isteni Alapelv kormányoz, és aki csak az Élet, Igazság és Szeretet törvényének van alávetve. Közömbösségnek ép oly kevésbbé van helye az ember öntudatában, mint a föltételezett létezésű halandó elme bármely egyéb érvelésének. Azon hő vágyunk, hogy egymáson segítsünk, Isten iránti szeretetünkkel párosulva eddig még nem látott alkalmakat fog eléttünk feltárni, hogy e téves tulajdonságokban való hiedelmet magunk és mások számára elpusztíthassuk. Mert ezeket el kell pusztítani. A Szeretet nem köt békét a gonosszal.

A gonosz minden formája elleni küzdelem zászlója akkor fog győzelmesen lobogni, mikor az emberiség meg fogja érteni Mrs. Eddynek "No and Yes"-ben (Nem és Igen, 39-ik oldal) található ezen szavait: „Az igazi ima nem kér szeretetet Istentől; aki igazán imádkozik az tanúl szeretni és az egész emberiséget egy érzelembe foglalni. Az ima azon szeretetnek felhasználása, mellyel minket Isten szeret."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Balinese Music

I HAVE two difficulties in writing about Balinese music, one particular, and one general; I only heard one composition repeated, of the score or so pieces of orchestral music I heard; and I am anyhow incompetent to write about music without the presence of an orchestral score, a pianist, and a musically-knowledgeable companion. I am sorry about this, for Balinese music is very well worth writing about.

There are five types of orchestra, or Gamelan, of increasing complexity and variety, besides accompaniments of various combinations of instruments to the different dramatic performances. The orchestras consist entirely of percussion instruments, chiefly of metal with the exception of the Gamelan Gambang, or bamboo orchestra. The assorted gongs, cymbals, drums, and so on have an enormous variety of pitch and timbre; there is not the contrast in texture that there is in a full European orchestra, but there is more richness and variety than in any partial combination, such as strings or wind instruments. The Balinese tone-scale—I write under correction—is the diatonic, though on occasion they use a four-note scale; they employ half and quarter tones to a considerable extent.

Balinese music, like other Balinese arts, is a living body; the classics are admired and played, but modern compositions, founded on and improving the older music, enjoy as great if not greater favor. Formally it is of the greatest complexity, employing such devices as the double and triple fugue, and a rather complicated variation of the sonata form; a Balinese orchestral piece is usually in four or five movements. From the formal point of view the comparison between Balinese music and the works of J. S. Bach is inescapable; in orchestral color it is nearer the works of Debussy, who is said to be strongly influenced by, the Far-Eastern music he had heard at some colonial exhibition. Speaking as a musical amateur I should say that Balinese music is by far the most interesting and pleasant music being composed today.

The Balinese have worked out, I am told, a system of musical notation, but it is comparatively seldom used. When a composer works out a new piece—with much the same disturbance and irritability as a European artist—he establishes the composition in his head, using the large gong as a European composer does the piano, and then teaches each member of the orchestra in turn; he conducts the new composition himself, facing the orchestra, which is seated in a double rank round three sides of a square, and marking the tempi with a drum. A full orchestral work takes about six months to compose and rehearse.

The musicians are naturally chiefly poor peasants. Every village has its own orchestra, often with local variations in the balance and tuning of the instruments.—From "Bali and Angkor," by GEOFFREY GORER. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Lady of the Tree

A Chimney Farm Story

By Henry Beston

There was once a squirrel who found himself in a part of the woods that he did not know. It was a fine bright November day and the last leaves were falling from the trees, and the earth smelled damp and sweet, and as he ran from branch to branch hunting for nuts, he leaped and frisked for pure pleasure, in spite of the fact that there were very few acorns in the little basket he carried over his left arm.

At noontime he sat in a sunny crotch out of the wind to picnic, not noticing that his back was leaning against a small door in the bark, until suddenly the door opened and he almost fell backward onto the hearth-rug of a small hall.

He jumped instantly to his feet and found himself facing a very pleasant looking squirrel whom he had never happened to see before.

"I'm so sorry," he said. "I didn't know that I was blocking up your doorway. The fact is that I scarcely notice anything on such a bright gay day just before winter."

"Oh, don't apologize," said the other squirrel with a pleasant smile. "I saw you from one of the windows, and as my wife is away on a visit to her sister, and I was just sitting down to lunch, I hoped that you would perhaps come in and have a bite with me? I've asked the cook to set the table for two."

Luncheon for Two

This seemed to the first squirrel the most delightful of little adventures for a beautiful day, and he gladly followed his new friend into his house. The luncheon was delicious, nut soup, nut loaf with sauce, and nut ice cream, nicely served, and the talk was good. After luncheon, as he was about to thank his host and take his departure, the other squirrel shook his head and asked him:

"Have you ever gone calling on one of *those*?" and he pointed mysteriously below him into the depths of the tree.

"No," said the first squirrel, his eyes growing big with excitement, "have *you*?"

"Yes, I have, and I'll take you if you like," said the squirrel who owned the house. "There's a little stair that leads straight down here into her winter parlor in the roots, and she has always been very kind about asking me to come down as often as I like. But I think we had better hurry for I thought I felt a change in the air, and it's very near winter now."

The two squirrels hurried down the little stair which was very narrow and would have been very dark if it hadn't been lighted by glowworms at the landings. In a few minutes they found themselves knocking at a door and hearing a gentle voice call softly, "Come in."

Inside there was a charming small room hung with green and brown hangings and lighted with bayberry candles. A beautiful lady dressed in brown sat there knitting a great green and brown coverlet. The first squirrel knew immediately she must be one of the Ladies of the Trees about whom he had always heard, but he had never met one before and he was very much excited to be really visiting anyone so lovely.

When the Last Leaf Fell

She was very kind to the two little gray squirrels who had come to see her, and brought them a great dish of the choicest nuts, and since squirrels are always hungry they ate heartily in spite of the fact that they had just finished their luncheon. As they ate, the first squirrel looked about the room and saw in the corner a bed whose posts were carved with green overlapping leaves. The Lady of the Tree saw his interest and said:

"Yes, I have almost finished my coverlet, and my last leaf is ready to fall. When the coverlet is finished and the last leaf fallen, I shall lie there on my beautiful bed and sleep all through the cold winter until the first spring birds sing at my windows, and I smell the faint odor of wind flowers and hepaticas on the southwest wind."

She sat beside them, her head bent over her green knitting, and just as she finished her last look and drew out the needles of polished wood, she lifted her head suddenly.

"There!" she exclaimed. "I felt the last leaf fall! I must sleep now. But in the spring come back again to see me, little squirrels. May all go well with you through the winter and the larder never be low!" And smiling at them, she led them to the stair.

It was not until he was in his friend's house again, and ready to start for home that the first squirrel noticed how heavy the basket on his arm had grown, and saw that the Lady of the Tree had filled it to the brim with nuts while he was eating, as a last act of kindness to one of the small creatures whom she had always loved to shelter.

How a Jumping Bean Jumps

Most people have seen a Mexican Jumping Bean. In America they are on sale almost everywhere, a single American firm controlling the supply of the beans from Mexico, the only place in the world where they are found.

What is the secret of this mysterious bean, that will lie quietly on the table for some time and will then wriggle about or give a sudden spring into the air sometimes to a height of several inches? I will tell you.

While the plant from which the bean came was growing, a moth chose to lay an egg in the blossom, or pod. In course of time the blossom became a bean and the egg became a larva which grew until it filled the shell. Time passed and the larva developed legs and began to line its queer home with silk. This led to something of a tangle, and from time to time the would-be moth leapt about in its efforts to straighten things out. It is this struggle that causes the mysterious jumping movement of the bean.

You will find the bean more active in hot weather than in cold, but at the end of six months from the time the larva gets really busy the creature becomes a fully-grown moth and, popping out of its home, flies away to leave the owner of the jumping bean with a bean that doesn't jump.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Suddenly the Door Opened—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Jack and the 'Littlest' One

For many years Jack has lived on a Welsh farm. He is a fine old sheep dog, the veteran of many exciting adventures among the lonely Welsh hills.

Early this year a black hen took up her abode in one of the barns, and there hatched out twelve fluffy chicks. They were fine little creatures, but the last to come out was rather different from the rest, and because of this his brothers and sisters looked at him curiously and would not include him in their activities.

Now it happened that one day Jack came across the littlest one standing about by itself, and for some reason no one can explain the big sheep dog took an instant liking for it. Usually he regarded the rest of the farmyard inhabitants with complete disdain, but Hoppy—as he was called—was different. He looked as if he needed someone to be kind to him, and Jack decided there and then that he would be his friend.

Hoppy Finds Safety

Picking the chick up in his gentle mouth he bore him to his kennel and there laid him down among the straw. Hoppy explored the kennel thoroughly, roamed over Jack's broad back, and immediately decided to stay. It seemed so safe where Jack was.

On days that Jack had to be away with the sheep, Hoppy spent most of his time in and around the kennel. Food was put down for him there, and as everyone respected Jack's preserves, the chick was left in peace. When the sheep dog was at home, Hoppy snuggled into the dog's warm fur and slept unconcernedly; at other times he would sit on the dog's head, or on his broad back, a source of great amusement to all who visited the farm.

Hoppy flourished exceedingly, and as he grew in size, his courage increased, so that he began to make short excursions in the vicinity of the kennel.

One Sunday afternoon, when the sun blazed down, and most of the inhabitants of the farm, animal as well as human, were asleep, Hoppy strayed into the long meadow that ran beside a wood. He became so engrossed in his voyage of discovery, and in the grains that lay hidden among the grass and stubble, that he did not see the long, lean form of Reynard the Fox stealing from the wood.

Reynard looked warily round, knowing quite well that there was a dog on the farm, but all seemed quiet. Suddenly Hoppy saw the russet form, and flattening himself down, hoped the long grass would hide him. How he wished he had stayed with Jack!

A Warning for Reynard

Suddenly there came a furious barking, and Jack, who had grown anxious for the safety of his friend, leaped into the field. His quick eye took in the situation at a glance, and with tremendous bounds he raced toward the fox. But the fox didn't wait to come to conclusions with such a veteran as Jack, and like a flash he vanished into the wood.

Jack, feeling satisfied that he had got rid of him, then turned his attention to the scared chick. For a while they lay together in the grass, Hoppy snuggling into the warm fur with a deep sense of contentment, then the two walked solemnly, side by side, back to the kennel.

Since that eventful afternoon, Hoppy has shown no desire to embark on further excursions. He is careful to remain close to the kennel when he is not actually inside it, and as for Jack it is quite obvious that he is more vigilant than ever.

A Castelletto Party

Roman children played this game two thousand years ago; today Italian children are still playing it. Why should not American boys and girls enjoy it, too?

Walnuts take the place of marbles and are piled in little pyramids of four. (Nuts still in their green husks would, I imagine, work out best.) Then each player "toes the mark" and rolls another walnut at the pyramids. If one of these "towers," as they are called, is knocked over, its four walnuts belong to him. If no tower is wrecked, the one whose walnut went farthest from the mark has first shot in the second trial.

The game is called *castelletto* and I believe it would be great fun to get a bushel of unshucked walnuts and invite your friends to a *castelletto* party. You might be the first in your town to give one and have them all wondering what kind of a party it was going to be.

Answer to Charade

Counterpane

Mammut Takes His First Bath

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Mammut got up from his bed near some trees and stood beside his mother. He began to drink her warm, rich milk, bumping her with his round head. He also made loud sucking noises, but his mother did not seem to mind.

Mammut was a baby mastodon, only two days old. Compared with his mother, he was very small. Really, he was two and a half feet high, and larger than dogs or sheep ever grow. His skin was covered with coarse brown hair, while his little trunk was short and stiff. He hardly could get it out of the way when he wanted to take a drink.

Mastodons were animals that looked like shaggy elephants. They lived among the woods of Ohio during the great Ice Age, thousands of years ago. They had cousins in New York, Florida and even among the Rocky Mountains. Mastodons were almost as common in North America then as horses and cattle are today.



Two Big Ground-Sloths Were Moving About Near the Trees

While Mammut drank his mother's milk, the rest of the herd stayed near. Some of them broke branches from hemlock trees, eating the twigs and green needles. Some of them dug large white roots, while others pulled up bushes that had thick, tasty leaves. Not one of the big mastodons came close to Mammut or the other babies. A wise mother who often led the herd kept them away, so that the little ones could not be bumped or hit by broken branches.

When Mammut was a week old, the herd took a trip through the woods. Mammut and his mother went ahead; when he grew tired, the whole herd stopped. Big tuskers dozed while the baby drank milk and rested. When his legs were ready to walk again, his mother gave a few loud snorts which meant, "We are ready to start."

Like real elephants that live today, mastodons liked to travel. As Mammut grew strong, they went farther and farther through the woods and across the prairies. Sometimes they climbed steep hills, where Mammut had to take short steps and rest several times before he came to the top.

One day, the mastodons crossed a place where there were only a few trees. Near some of them, Mammut saw two big rusty-brown creatures that looked a bit like long-tailed bears. But they were bigger than bears, and very clumsy. Instead of digging roots or eating berries, they were pulling leaves from the trees with their long, red tongues. Mammut watched them with surprise. They were the first ground-sloths he ever had seen, and he wasn't sure that they were as peaceful as they seemed to be.

On the next morning, Mammut's mother started through some thick woods. When the sun came up, the air soon grew very hot. Mammut panted at almost every step, and even his mother became warm. But soon the mastodons lifted their trunks, for they smelled a new, pleasant odor. In ten minutes the herd came to a valley that was filled by the wide river that made a fresh smell.

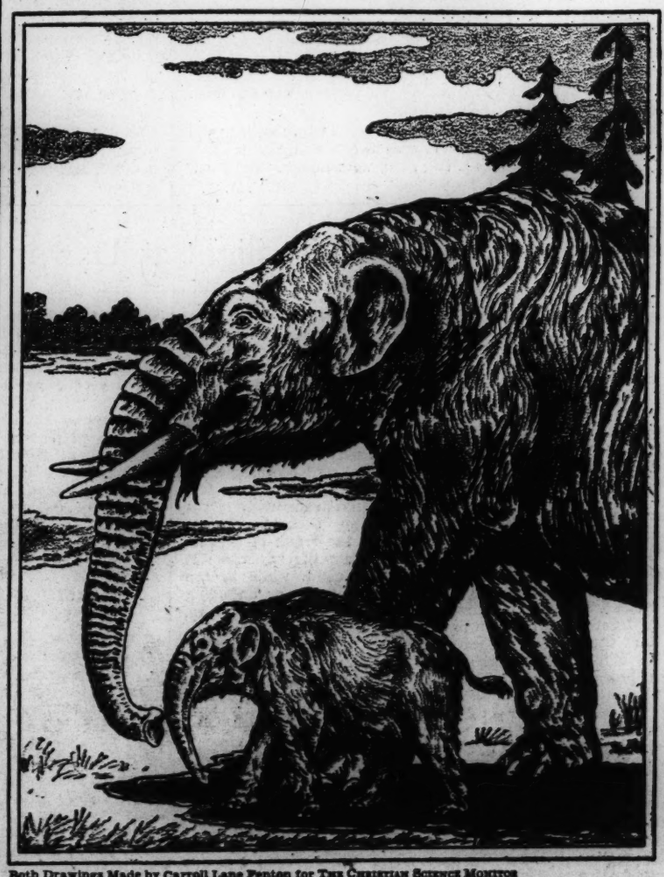
The mastodons had been walking in line; now they began to run. They splashed into the river, till the cool water came to their chins. They filled their trunks with it and squirted sprays over their heads. Some of them rolled about in the water, or even began to swim.

Their noise and play seemed strange to Mammut, who stood on a sandy bank. He waited there impatiently while his mother bathed, and squealed when she squirted water on him. He squealed still louder when she waded to shore and started to guide him toward the water. He did not want to wade into that strange, wet stuff.

But mother had her own plans. She held Mammut tight with her trunk and pushed him into the shallows. She even splashed water on his head. The little fellow whimpered, for he could not understand why she treated him so badly.

Soon, however, he stopped crying. He found that the water really was cool and pleasant, making his hot skin feel good. Mammut stopped kicking and began to play, squirting sprays on his mother and at other babies in the herd. When the time came to leave, he complained loudly. Why leave this fine, cool river and go back to the hot, thick woods?

[This is the second of three articles on creatures of prehistoric times, which form a part of the regular nature series by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton published on this page on the second Monday each month.]



Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

When Mammut Was a Week Old, He Was Able to Walk Beside His Mother

See the Kangaroo

A kangaroo, perhaps you know,
Is quite a funny thing.
He hasn't feathers like a bird,
He doesn't even sing.
He hasn't stripes as tigers have;
Of course he cannot swim.
I'll tell you all about the 'roo,
Then you'll be fond of him.

A kangaroo's an animal,
That's all made out of bits.
He has the most tremendous tail—
And yet it always fits.
And when he jumps—oh! how he jumps—
As though he couldn't stop.
You ought to see the kangaroo,
Oh! come and see the kangaroo,
Do come and see the kangaroo
HOP!

His head is really very small,
His front paws tiny too,
The top part is the smallest half,
Of any kangaroo.
His coat, a smoky shade of grey,
Is made of softest fur,
And when he has a wife, he is
So very fond of her.

Mrs. Kangaroo looks like
Her husband. That's to say,
She has the most tremendous tail,
And jumps about all day.
And when she has a baby 'roo,
With pointy ears and snout,
She tucks him safely in her pouch,
And carries him about.

And Baby 'Roo, with his bright eyes,
Looks from the pouch and sees,
The clear blue sky, the fresh green grass,
The paddocks and the trees,
Until one day he's old enough
To practice on his tail.
His baby jumps cause many bumps
Until he takes the trail.
So then Dad Kangaroo jumps on,
And Mrs. 'Roo jumps too,
And jumping after them along
Comes Baby Kangaroo,
Up go their paws and down their tails,
As though they couldn't stop,
You ought to see the kangaroo,
Oh! come and see the kangaroo,
Do come and see the kangaroo
HOP!

MARY C. HALL

The Merry-Go-Round Giraffe

If I were a lion, a horse, or giraffe
And lived on a merry-go-round, I would laugh
At all of my brothers who live in the zoo,
Shut up in barred cages for people to view.

On a merry-go-round, all the animals gay
Would tug at their reins to be off and away.
The children would ride us and laugh with delight
As we swayed up and down and raced 'round in our flight.

The rollicking music would tinkle along,
While we galloped gaily around to its song.
So that's why I'd laugh at my friends in the zoo,
If I lived on a merry-go-round—wouldn't you?

MARIAN PARKER

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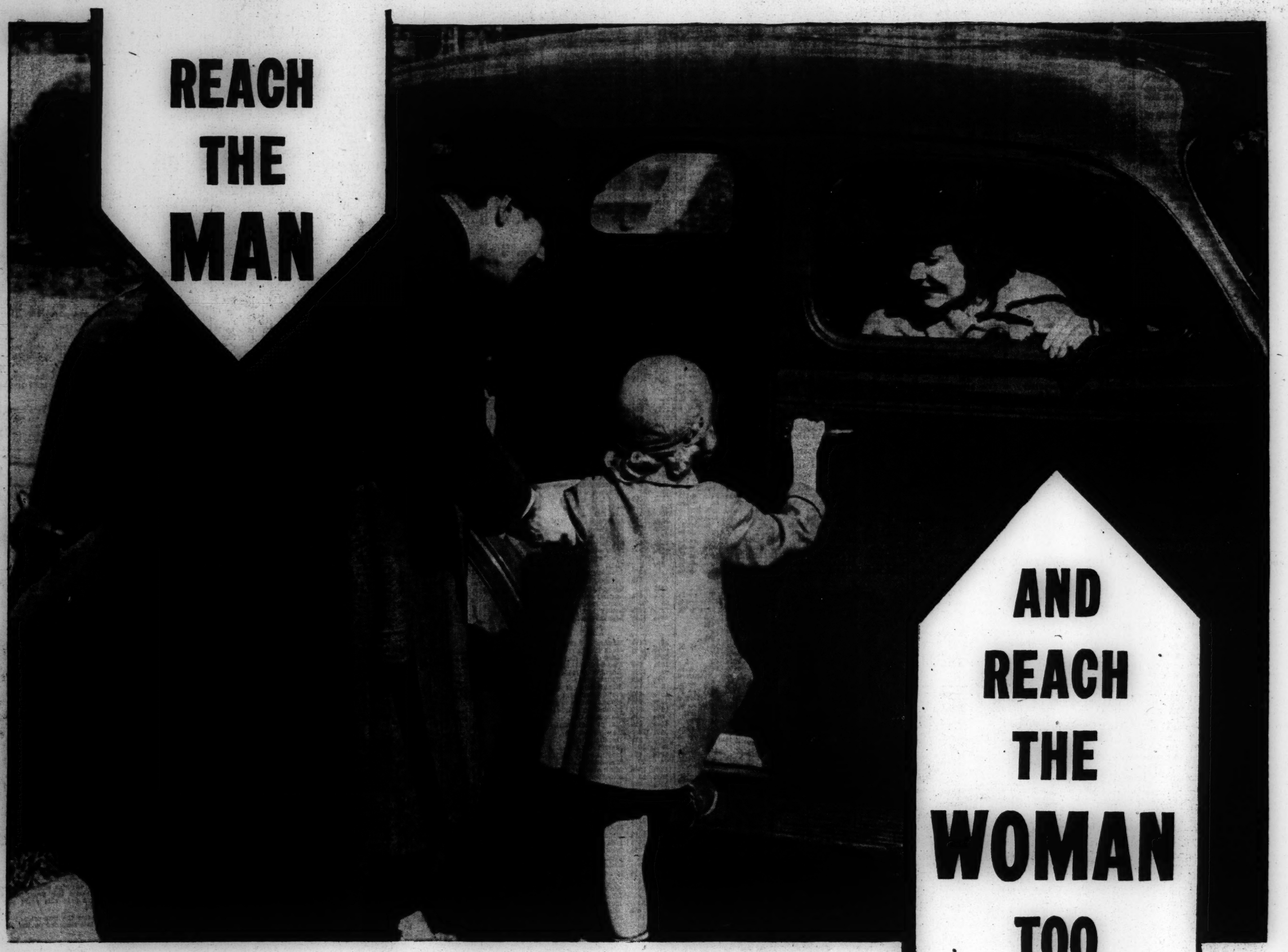
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Associated Press Quotations

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day 766,390
1937 vol. to date 259,237,239
1936 vol. to date 413,111,200

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Numerous Losses

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Rallying efforts were feeble in today's stock market and losses running to 2 or more points were widely distributed.

Heavy selling at the start put the ticker tape behind for a brief period. Buying support then appeared and the pace slowed. There was another tip-over after noon, and prices again stiffened near the final hour.

Confusing to speculative forces was another step-up of the bar gold rate in London in terms of the dollar. The latter in New York fell to the lowest level since September, 1936, in relation to sterling. The London gold rate was at a peak for more than two years. Further hoarding abroad and additional repatriation of short-term balances from America were reflected in gold and foreign exchange gyrations.

Steel Operations Drop

Another sharp drop in this week's steel mill operations to the lowest point since July 15, 1935, was an important market handicap.

Stock transfers were at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

In addition to the complicated foreign picture, brokers said, the cloudier outlook for domestic corporation earnings was a chilling influence on buying contingents.

Eastman Kodak shares were off about 5 points at the worst. Others tilting backward the greater part of the time included U. S. Steel, Inland Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Wheeling Steel, National Steel, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Caterpillar Tractor, Wright Aeronautical, Western Union, Public Service of N. J., Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, American Can, du Pont, Standard Oils of California and N. J., Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Johns-Manville, Monsanto Chemical and Phillips Petroleum.

Contesting the trend were Homestake, Dome, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Air Lines, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, Republic Steel, Bethlehem, American Water Works, Anaconda, Coca-Cola, Allis Chalmers, General Electric, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Philip Morris and International Paper & Power preferred.

While most market commentators learned to the gloomy side, some advanced the thought the recent lengthy decline in securities quotations may have well discounted the worst that may happen in business and industry over the next several months.

Bond Market Lower

Bonds continued to seek lower levels today under a pronounced downward pull in issues of speculative rating.

While apparently sharing the stock market's uncertainty over the sharp rise in leading European currencies in terms of the dollar and rumors of impending heavy shipments of American gold, the general run of top flight investment liens appeared to meet fairly firm support.

U. S. Governments gave up a little ground on light dealings. Corporate low yield rating moved fm a narrow range with changes mixed.

Selling in the secondary division again converged on rail bonds. Losses ranged up to 2 points or so in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s, Santa Fe 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, New York Central 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Other loans down fractions to 1 or more points around midday included American Typefounders convertibles, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Pennsylvania Dixie Cement 6s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and International Hydro Electric 6s.

In the foreign sector South American loans under pressure last week showed some recovery. Japanese and Italian obligations were lower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8 (AP)—Higher-priced specialty shares slumped 1 to 5 points in a drooping curb market today. As the session neared the final hour, losses in the more active issues were mostly confined to fractions. A few selected stocks were a little higher.

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. dropped around 5 points in light dealings. Down around a point at one time were Montgomery Ward "A." Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and International Petroleum.

Tilting down fractions were Niagara Hudson Power, St. Regis Paper, United Wall Paper, Wright Hargreaves, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, American Light & Traction, Cord Corp., Electric Bond & Share and Lake Shore Mines.

Fractional gainers included Pennroad, Pioneer Gold, Sunray Oil, Tech-Hughes Gold, United Light & Power "A" and Leonard Oil. Gold shares were in good demand.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed unsettled today following the slump of more than two cents in the dollar which was attributed to continental fears that a new devaluation of the dollar was imminent. The gilteedged section was firmest, proceeds from the sale of other securities supporting these issues. American stocks finished slightly above their lows for the day and metal issues sold lower following weakness in base metals. Industrials and other groups were weak in sympathy with the decline in commodities.

Paris: Weakness prevailed throughtout all sections in the Bourse with Royal Dutch declining 260 francs and Suez Canal down 700 francs. Rentes lost 60 to 120 centimes and international shares were also weak.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed weak 2⅜d to 3d net lower in sympathy with lower North American markets and continued rains in the Argentine.

Slight reactions in cotton futures followed publication of the American crop estimates, but the market recovered and closed unchanged to 1 point higher.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	37	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	36¼	36	36	—1
45	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	50½	50	50	—1
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	Nov 3
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	48¾	Air Reduction (1a)	40	49⅞	49	49¾	— ⅛
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
15⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60d)	30	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
5⅜	1	Alleghany	36	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
68½	10	Allegh pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 1
59¾	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	3	13¾	13	13¾	
59	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 3
52⅝	30½	Alleg pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	17	19¼	17⅝	19¼	+ ⅞
258½	150	Allen Indust (1)	1	10	10	10	Nov 5
17⅛	11	Allied Kid (1a)	25	153½	150	151	—1½
33⅞	10	Allied Mills (2g)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	9	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¾
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	34	10⅜	9⅜	9⅝	— ¼
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	1	53	53	53	—1⅛
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	59	41½	39¼	41	+1⅛
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	12½	12½	12½	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	3	58½	57½	58	—2
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	60½	60½	60½	—4
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	7	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	2	37	34	34½	—2¾
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	23	86	84¾	85¾	—1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	158½	158½	158½	—1½
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	14	20½	19	19¾	— ¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	39	39	39	— ½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	41	17	16	16¼	—1
112	90	Am Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	Nov 6
23⅝	5¼	Am Chicle (4a)	5	100½	99⅜	100⅛	+ ¾
30¾	8¼	Am Colortype	1	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Comi Alcohol	1	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ¼
13½	2	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	—1
17	5	Am Encaustic Tiling	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¾	2½	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 29
58⅞	17	Am & Foreign Pow	21	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
68⅞	19	Am & For P $6 pf	3	19	19	19	—1⅛
38½	5¾	Am & For P $7 pf	8	24¼	23	24	—1
21	7¾	Am & For P 2 pf	10	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	— ⅜
11¼	2½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11	11	11	Nov 6
55¾	20½	Am Hide & Leather	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
52⅜	32½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	22½	22½	22½	—1
4¾	1⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	37½	37	37½	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	3	2	2	2	Nov 5
17¾	6⅝	Am International	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 4
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	22	17¾	16⅜	17¼	— ¼
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	1	69	69	69	Nov 6
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
68¾	27½	Am Metal (1¼g)	10	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅛
139½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	6	26	26	26	—1⅛
161½	3	Am Power & Light	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
87⅜	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	63	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	—1¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	5	35¾	35½	35½	— ½
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	85	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	48	23⅜	21¾	23⅜	+ ⅜
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	77	76½	77	
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	4	21	21	21	— ½
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
154	128¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	58	47½	45¼	47	+ ⅛
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	3	128¾	128¾	128¾	Nov 6
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	27	25½	23¾	25½	+ ⅝
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	11½	11½	11½	Nov 6
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	30	30	30	
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	115	115	115	—2
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	18	18	18	Nov 5
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	49	150	147¾	149⅞	+1¼
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	69½	68¾	69½	— ¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	16	72¼	71¾	72¼	+ ¼
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	4	139	139	139	Nov 6
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	46	12⅜	10⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	82	82	82	Nov 6
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	9	37½	37⅛	37½	— ¼
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	54	67⅜	63⅜	63¾	
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	1	36	36	36	Nov 6
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	262	25⅝	24½	25¼	+ ¼
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	40½	40¼	40¼	— ¾
37½	7	Andes Copper	6	17½	17	17½	+ ½
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	2	12½	12½	12½	Nov 6
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	1	99	99	99	— ½
89	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	35	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	3	72¼	70½	70½	—2
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	16	39	37¼	39	+1½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Nov 6
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	3	4⅞	4⅜	4½	
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
101	75	Assd D.Gds 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	Nov 5
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	40	40	40	—2
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	59	37¾	35	37¾	+ ¾
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	6	79	78	78	—1
55⅝	18	Atl Coast Line	21	24¾	23½	24¾	— ¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7¼	7	7	Nov 6
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	2	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ½
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	20	22	21½	21⅝	—1⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	Nov 4
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
94	40½	Atlas Powder (3¼g)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ¾
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	2	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ¾
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	19	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	32	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	78	11⅞	11⅜	11¾	— ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	8	14¾	14	14¾	— ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34¾	33½	33½	Nov 5
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	*5	15⅜	15	15	— ½
32	9	Barker Bros	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	25	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17¼	17¼	Nov 4
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Nov 5
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	4	9	9	9	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	29	13	12½	13	
23¾	15	Bendix Prod (2g)	16	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
62¾	36⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	2	34⅞	34	34	—2⅞
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	143	47⅜	44	47⅜	+1⅞
129½	87	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	8	15¼	15	15¼	— ¼
69¾	28	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	94	93¾	94	+3
38	13½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 4
29⅞	9	Black & Decker (1a)	5	15⅞	15¾	15¼	—1
49¾	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	18	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	21	Boeing Airplane	63	22¾	20⅝	22½	+1
25	15	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	7	29¼	29	29¼	—1¼
28	17⅛	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	15	15	15	
50⅝	24¼	Borden (1.60)	19	20	19⅝	20	
15¾	3	Borg Warner (2a)	36	30½	29¼	30½	— ¼
4⅛	½	Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	Nov 4
35⅜	18¼	Botany C M A	3	1	1	1	
23¼	7	Bower R Bear (2g)	4	21½	21	21	—1
59⅞	18	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	18	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
53½	33	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	21	25¾	24⅞	25¾	+ ⅝
47	29	Briggs & Strat (5)	4	32¾	32	32	—2
8	1	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Queens T	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	9	9	9	—2
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	12	13½	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	3	38½	37½	38½	—2
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 3
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (½g)	12	9	8½	9	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	25	9¼	8⅜	9¼	+ ¾
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	34	5⅜	5	5⅜	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	3	16	16	16	
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	9	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	6	18¾	18¼	18⅜	— ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	3	3	3	
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	2	11¼	11	11	Nov 5
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21¾	20½	21¾	+ ¾
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	6	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ½
34⅜	12½	Byron-Jackson (2a)	4	19⅜	19½	19½	—2¼

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	27	2	1⅞	1⅞	
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	28	8¼	7¾	8	— ¼
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	54	14½	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	17	8¾	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
61½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (1½g)	1	31½	31½	31½	—1⅜
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	Nov 6
35⅞	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	18½	18½	18½	—1⅝
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	16	92	90	92	—1
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	13	54	50½	51½	—3
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	41	21¾	20¼	21	— ½
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguair (1½a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Nov 6
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	16	3¾	3½	3⅝	
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	12	12	12	Nov 4
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	32	41	40	40¾	— ¼
23⅜	3⅛	Certain-teed	9	6⅜	6	6⅜	
63¼	20½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¼
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10½	10⅝	Nov 3
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	37	37	36	36¾	— ¼
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	Nov 6
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	2	44	44	44	— ½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 5
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	14	2	2	2	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	2	5½	5½	5½	Nov 6
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	Nov 6
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 6
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	2	1½	1½	1½	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	7	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	1	23	23	23	
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3.	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	4	30	29	29	—1¾
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Nov 6
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	10	10	10	
15⅞	3	Childs Co	4	13¾	13	13	Nov 6
135¼	53½	Chrysler (10g)	3	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	+ ⅜
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	383	68	64⅞	67⅝	+ ⅜
			1	14	14	14	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	2	City Stores	5	4½	4	4	— ⅛
48	24½	Clark Eq (4.30g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	Nov 6
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	26	26	26	—3
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	15	30	29	30	— ½
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	25	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	2	115	118	119	+1
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¾	58¾	58¾	Nov 4
105¼	95½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	16	11⅜	10½	10¾	— ⅜
62¾	20⅜	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 4
51⅞	11¼	Coli & Alk (5g)	16	29	27	27¼	—2¾
32	18	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	15	15	15	—1
31½	17½	Colum Br A (1.45g)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
20⅞	4⅝	Colum Br B (1.45g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El (.45x)	110	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
39½	10	Colum G&El pf A (6)	4	80	79⅞	80	Nov 5
46⅜	27	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	20	15¾	15	15¼	— ⅜
125¾	75	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	+1
69¼	33½	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	— ¼
114	88½	Comi Credit (4a)	29	40½	39⅞	40	—1
80¼	39½	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	2	88½	88½	88½	Nov 3
120	95	Comi Invest Tr (4)	31	44	43	43¾	—1½
21¼	5	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Nov 5
4⅛	1	Comi Solv (.60)	12	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
75⅝	35	Comwith & Sou	113	17⅜	15⅝	15¾	
19¼	4½	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	40	38	40	
45½	21	Conde Nast	1	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19¼	9½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	2	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
33⅜	8	Congress Cigar	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Aircraft	5	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
49⅞	22	Consol Cigar	6	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
108	93	Consol Edison (2)	43	24¼	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜
53¼	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	96	94½	94½	—1½
18¾	4¼	Consol Film	4	2½	2	2	— ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Film pf	2	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Nov 6
105⅞	101	Consol Oil (.80a)	43	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	2⅝	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
1⅝	⅜	Consol Rft Cuba pf	5	4	4	4	Nov 3
13¼	3	Consol Textile	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
52¾	16	Consol Coal	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
92½	80¼	Consol Coal pf	1	21	21	21	Nov 5
37⅜	10¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	Nov 3
37¾	7½	Container Corp (1.20)	14	16	15⅜	15½	— ½
5¼	1	Cont Baking A	14	12	11¾	12	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking B	15	17⅜	13¾	17	— ⅛
69½	41¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	74	74	74	—2½
25¾	5½	Cont Can (3)	18	46½	45⅜	46	—1
42¾	23	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
37⅞	⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	29	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅝
49	24	Cont Motors	16	1½	1⅜	1½	
35⅝	9½	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	31	30¼	29½	30⅛	— ⅛
71⅛	50½	Cont Steel (1)	8	16	15¼	16	+ ⅛
171½	153	Corn Products (3)	8	54⅛	53⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
10¼	3	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
32½	6¼	Coty	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
126⅝	66	Crane Co	10	25	24	24½	— ½
52¼	22½	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	90	90	90	
64⅞	34	Crane Co pf A (5)	2	24	24	24	Nov 5
44¼	28½	Crane

Business and Industry

More Federal Spending Urged to Combat Current Trade Decline

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Aver Tax Laws Share Blame For Stock Slump

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 8 (AP)—Members of the Investment Bankers Association of America closed their convention Saturday and went home, urged by their new president to "take care that our organization is not put in the category of being an unsocial animal."

The bankers, who adopted a resolution finding the present slump in the markets partly attributable to federal tax laws, urged repeal or substantial modification of the capital gains and undivided profits taxes and chose silver-haired, 65-year-old Francis E. Frothingham of Boston for their president.

"We must recognize the changed temper of the times," counseled Mr. Frothingham, continuing, "we must realize the public feeling that abuses have crept into some phases of our business."

Committees of the association issued reports urging modification of what they termed the "hostile" attitude of government toward the public utilities and asking that steps be taken to improve the financial condition of the nation's railroads.

Oppose Capital Tax

Some "best minds," asserted Morris R. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York, believe the capital loss and gains tax and the undistributed profits tax "do retard industrial and commercial activity, and they certainly do keep the credit reservoirs closed.

"These same men," he continued, "believe if we keep the credit reservoirs closed, and continue the high taxes of the present type that are inequitably distributed, it will be years before we can find private employment for the one-third of our people who are called underprivileged, for the reason that we can only finance new enterprises on a pay-as-you-go plan, growing slowly because the accumulation of earnings would be small."

T. Jefferson Coolidge, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston and formerly Under-Secretary of the Treasury, discussing government expenditures, declared that federal spending for welfare purposes is in direct conflict with the principles of the Constitution. He said the purse strings for such kind of spending should be taken away from federal bureaucracy at once and given back to the states and local governments.

"The power of spending these vast sums is a power superior to the elected officials of our sovereign states and destroys local rule by the people and their sense of responsibility," Mr. Coolidge said. "How can we hope for efficient responsible local government under these circumstances?"

He described the tax on undistributed earnings of corporations as the most unsound feature of the corporate levies and called it "an unjustified penalty imposed for the wise procedure of paying debts from earnings, and the consequences may well result in future financial distress." Small or weak companies unable to raise funds publicly are placed at a great disadvantage, he declared.

Want Lea Bill Changed

Charles M. Johnson, State Treasurer of North Carolina, recommended that the Lea bill to give the SEC broad powers over financial reorganizations be amended to remove municipal financing from its provisions. These provisions, he believed, "would cause serious inconvenience for municipalities in working out refinancing programs."

At the same time, the association's municipal securities committee, headed by John S. Linen, vice-president of the Chase National Bank, issued a report, also criticizing the Lea bill as it would affect municipalities. It said that:

From a study of the so-called Lea bill it is evident that the accepted principle of full disclosure on which the securities act is based is discarded and a new theory adopted which might be termed regulation, supervision and approval "by the commission along with complete disclaim of any responsibility for results."

The real estate securities committee, of which Ben B. Ehrlichman of Seattle is chairman, reported that real estate mortgage bonds had met with increasing favor the past year, but added "that the immediate outlook, in view of the cost factor and general labor situation, is most uncertain."

New vice-presidents of the association elected to serve with Mr. Frothingham are Thomas W. Gregory Jr., Houston; T. Weller Kimball, Chicago; James J. Minot Jr., Boston; Sidney J. Weinberg, New York, and Jean C. Witter, San Francisco.

Timken Roller Bearing Net Equals $1.14 Share

CANTON, Ohio (AP)—The Timken Roller Bearing Company announced that earnings for the third quarter ended Sept. 30 were $2,756,245, equal to $1.14 per share, compared with $2,023,773, or 84 cents per share, for the corresponding period last year.

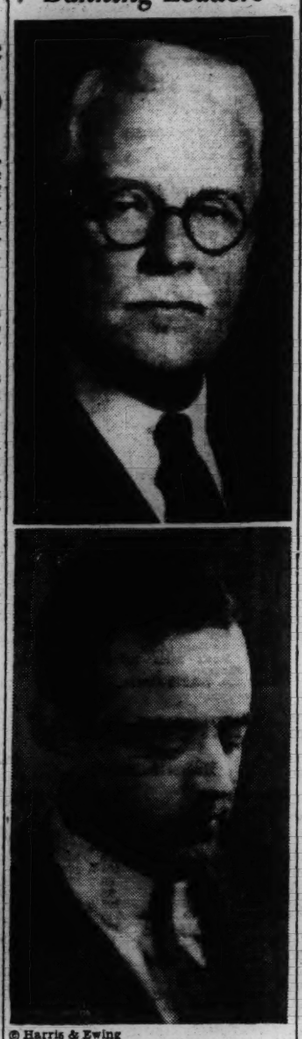
Nine-month earnings this year were reported as $9,548,428, or $3.96 per share. This compares with $6,630,767, or $2.75 per share, for the same period in 1936.

Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of 75 cents per share and an extra payment of $1.75 per share, payable Dec. 4 to stockholders of record on Nov. 17.

Texas Gulf Producing Co.

NEW YORK—Texas Gulf Producing Company reported net income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, after all taxes, including estimated surplus taxes, depreciation and depletion and other charge of $681,153, equivalent to 77 cents. This compared with $614,510 or 69 cents for the like period in 1936. For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937, net income after all charges was $890,053, against $765,853 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1936, a gain of 16 per cent.

Banking Leaders



© Harris & Ewing

Francis E. Frothingham

(Top) Of the Firm of Coffin & Burr, Inc., of Boston, Elected President of Investment Bankers Association of America

T. Jefferson Coolidge

(Below) Vice-President of the First National Bank, Boston

Uruguay's Foreign Trade Balance Seen 'Highly Favorable'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A report just issued by the Pan American Union reveals that the foreign commerce balance of trade continues to be highly favorable to Uruguay.

During the last four years, that is, from Jan. 1, 1933, to Dec. 31, 1936, continues the report, the total value of Uruguay's foreign sales aggregated 322,000,000 pesos, as against total imports of 252,000,000 pesos during the same period. There was, therefore, a favorable trade balance amounting to 70,000,000 pesos, or an annual average balance favorable to Uruguay of 17,000,000 pesos. In January, 1937, exports totaled 25,000,000 pesos, as compared with 11,000,000 pesos during January, 1936. This figure of 25,000,000 pesos, representing exports for a single month, is without precedent in the history of Uruguayan foreign trade and represents a positive index of the country's economic recovery.

Among the most important factors responsible for the high export level which Uruguay has maintained recently, is the price rise experienced in the wool industry. During 1936 wool values were 89 per cent higher than they were during 1933. Wool exports made up 60 per cent of the record-breaking export total achieved in January, 1937.

Rise of $5 to $10 on New 1938 Model Refrigerators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prices on the new 1938 line of electric refrigerators have been advanced by Frigidaire division of General Motors Corp., and by Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Frigidaire's increases average $5 on lower priced units and $10 on larger models. On Westinghouse refrigerators, the advances range from $5 to $10, with the average increase about $7.50 per unit.

In introducing its new line of refrigerators, General Motors Corp. also presented for the first time its line of electric ranges, at prices from $129.50 to $199.50.

The electric refrigeration industry will sell 2,250,000 to 2,500,000 units in 1938, A. E. Allen, vice-president of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, predicted at a preview meeting of the company's new models for 1938. The industry will sell approximately 2,500,000 units in 1937, with an estimated retail value of $400,000,000, Mr. Allen said.

Replacement market for electric refrigerators is beginning to take form, Mr. Allen said. In 1937, from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent of the sales will replace old refrigerators, and in the coming years, the replacement market will be a valuable one, Mr. Allen said.

British Shipyards Lead In Ship Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mercantile tonnage under construction in British shipyards at the beginning of the third quarter of this year exceeded the combined total of the leading foreign countries, Germany, Japan, United States and Holland, according to a Commerce Department report from Glasgow.

According to official statistics, total mercantile tonnage under construction in British shipyards at the beginning of the third quarter amounted to 285 vessels aggregating 1,199,973 gross tons, and of this number shipyards in Clyde, Scotland, were responsible for 101 vessels totaling 472,692 gross tons, according to the report.

Budget Balancers vs. Spenders Now Vying for Presidential Ear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—President Roosevelt called in his "spending economists" today. Beginning a series of consultations to guide governmental policy through the present critical economic seas, the Chief Executive turned to those economists who are credited with favoring a resumption of heavy federal "pump-priming."

An extreme statement of the spending thesis was given the President just before his economists arrived at the White House by J. David Stern, publisher of the Philadelphia Record and New York Post, papers strongly supporting the New Deal.

Mr. Stern, expressing a view held by various government economists though perhaps with smaller figures, said that the country had $7,000,000,000 less to spend this year than in 1936. He said he felt the Administration had anticipated the return of prosperity too rapidly, and applied monetary "brakes," while still going uphill.

"Spenders" in Conference

The publisher said that increased Federal Reserve requirements had taken $3,000,000,000 out of the stream of credit; that gold sterilization had required another $1,000,000,000; that reduction in federal relief had removed $1,500,000,000; that social security payments required $700,000,000; and that there was no soldiers' bonus this year.

Recently at Hyde Park, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, presented data and economic arguments to Mr. Roosevelt which greatly aroused his interest, and he asked for an interview with the economists who had prepared the material.

So today Mr. Hopkins came to the White House, bringing with him three economists—Leon Henderson, WPA economic adviser; Isador Lubin, director of labor statistics, and Lauchlin Currie, assistant director of the division of research and statistics in the Federal Reserve Board.

The group, generalizing, may be called the "spenders." They are also the consultants on federal relief policy during the coming winter, a subject closely intertwined with the issue of government spending. That is to say, if the Government decides to resume its "pump-priming" policies, the first method at hand would be to expand relief once more.

Moreover, in the wake of economic recession, statistics of increasing unemployment, of "lay-offs" all down the industrial line—notably in the railroads—are pouring into Washington. They furnish a powerful argument for Mr. Hopkins to urge the resumption of a heavy relief program. Messrs. Lubin and Henderson are the experts for these statistics.

Morgenthau for Economy

On the other side of the fence are the Treasury economists, led by Secretary Henry A. Morgenthau Jr. himself, who would like to see continued the economizing policy they recommended. Secretary Morgenthau, as a matter of fact, lunched with the President just before the "spenders" arrived for their talk, and Daniel A. Bell, acting director of the budget, was an earlier visitor today.

Two sharply contrasting polices are presented to the President. Both groups, of course, agree on the premise that the economic recession was largely brought about by lack of purchasing power among the people. This year, as contrasted with 1936, several billions less of purchasing power have reposed in the hands of the public as a result of government policy.

Two sources of deflation were the fact that bonus money was not distributed this year, thus reducing purchasing power by some $1,500,000,000 compared with 1936; and second, the collection of social security taxes, plus general government economies, totaling another $1,500,000,000.

To compensate for this recession in government spending and increase in taxes, this premise continues, it was necessary for private business to "take up the slack." Business did not do so, for reasons which are sharply disputable. Lack of confidence, produced by the Supreme Court issue and the wave of strikes, is advanced as a major cause. Others argue that business is deliberately seizing its opportunity to get concessions from Washington.

Division of Advice

The sharp division of advice in Washington, however, arises on the question: What to do about it. The spenders would refuse all concessions to business (except in so far as assumption by the Government of the present burden would ease immediate conditions and hence be welcomed by Wall Street) and basically would push ahead with New Deal policies, behind the protective barrier of resumed spending.

The budget-balancers, with whom the President was aligned until very recently, at least, favor easing the present market and economic conditions by numerous concessions: drop in margin-trading requirements, which has already been effected; repeal of the corporation surplus tax, and so on. Such policies, it is argued, would persuade business to take up its share of the slack, and preserve the federal budget in a sounder condition for heavier spending if later conditions demand.

In this turbulent picture, there is one shining ray that is being commented upon extensively. Gold has begun to flow back to Europe. Although a quantity of yellow metal is coming in from the Orient, the net flow is now outward.

Prior to the existence of the Government's vast hoard of inactive gold, such withdrawals would have had the effect of "hot money" and might have damaged the national credit structure. Now, being drawn from a hoard that never entered the national credit structure, they can go out without doing harm.

Gold Flow Welcomed

If the outward flow continues, the Treasury's inactive gold fund will visibly decline. Its total, in today's Treasury statement, is $1,272,394,024.26. This whole amount could go out without touching the national credit structure. On the contrary, the receipts from such gold sales would be used by the Treasury to redeem some of its obligations issued originally to pay for the gold. The outstanding debt would be reduced, and the budget would be nearer balance.

In the second quarter of 1937, gold was coming into the United States at the rate of about $60,000,000 weekly, and in the third quarter at $30,000,000 weekly. Now, with the net flow reversed for the first time in many months, the Treasury and the financial structure of the country is feeling no shock.

Gold is returning to Europe, it is estimated, because of disturbed economic conditions in the United States, and somewhat improved conditions in Europe. Foreign central banks are now accumulating gold to their own account.

The current issue of the Federal Reserve bulletin, published before the flow became as marked as it is today, said:

"The decline in gold imports in recent weeks was primarily the result of the fact that beginning with the middle of September foreign private interests began to withdraw balances from the market. At first the movement was obscured by the fact that central banks abroad were placing funds here at the same time that other foreigners were withdrawing them, but when the central banks as a group ceased adding to their dollar reserves early in October the inward gold movement from Europe came to an end."

Steel Operations Drop 4 Points To 47 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Though steel mills continued curtailing production during the past week, the rate of decline is slower, according to the weekly review by the magazine Steel.

"Last week," says the report, "the national average was off 4 points to 47 per cent. At Pittsburgh the 41 per cent rate was maintained, Chicago lost 2 points to 42 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania dropped 5 points to 38, Youngstown 3 points to 51, Wheeling 8 points to 54 and Cleveland 5 points to 54.

"In the smaller producing centers Buffalo lost 28 points to 23 per cent, Birmingham 10 points to 54, St. Louis 9.2 points to 42.4 and Cincinnati 26 points to 44. New England gained 5 points to 30 and Detroit held steady at 90 per cent.

Pig Iron Output

"Pig iron production in October declined 18.1 per cent from the September average daily rate, to 93,259 tons. This is the lowest daily rate since September, 1936, when it was 96,509 tons. Total production dropped 15.4 per cent to 2,891,026 tons, also the lowest since September, 1936.

"Output for ten months this year totals 33,197,634 tons, a gain of 3,590,064 tons over the same period last year. In three months this year, since July, a total of 41 blast furnaces have been blown out, 30 being lost during October. This is the largest number of furnaces blown out in a single month since May, 1924, when 47 were withdrawn. Since Nov. 1 several more stacks have gone out.

"Exports of steel during third quarter, 1,155,993 gross tons, excluding scrap, reaches the highest quarterly level since 1920. However, September exports were 29.7 per cent lower than those of August. For nine months steel exports were 205 per cent larger than during the corresponding portion of 1936.

"Scrap exports for nine months were the largest in the history of the industry, 3,335,194 tons, of which Japan took 1,806,943 tons, nearly half. Pig iron export tonnage continued to lead in September, though with smaller tonnage than in August.

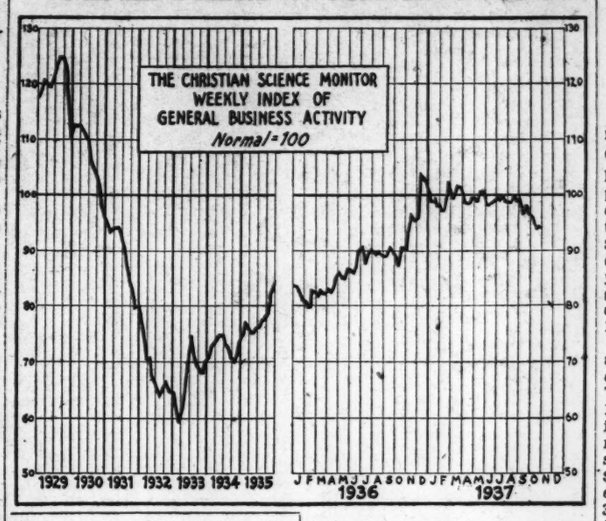
Scrap Still Weak

"Although scrap continues weak there are signs that the downward movement is becoming less precipitate and that a bottom is being reached. In the past week declines of 50 cents in steelmaking grades at Chicago and Philadelphia and 25 cents at Pittsburgh were considerably less than in preceding weeks.

"At present levels there is some tendency to hold stocks and it appears likely that a slight increase in steel production would bring an immediate rise in scrap prices," concludes the report.

Steel's composite price of steelmaking scrap declined 42 cents last week, the smallest recession in the past six weeks, reaching $14.04. Scrap weakness brought a drop of 16 cents in the iron and steel composite, to $39.17. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $61.70.

Monitor Business Index Eases Off in Final Week of October



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity eased off again slightly in the last week of October following a moderate upturn in the previous week. The action of the last two weeks of the month provided a check to the sharp decline which has been in evidence since the beginning of September.

On October 30 the index registered 94.5 (prel.) compared with 94.6 on October 23 and 90.6 on October 31, 1936. Increases in two of the components, the bank debits and miscellaneous carloadings series, were slightly more than offset by a decline in the third component, electric power production.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings in the closing week of October regained a small portion of the previous week's loss.

Bank debits for selected centers outside New York City declined from the high level of the previous week contrary to a small seasonal gain. The decrease, however, was less than customary in the closing week of the month and the adjusted index recorded an advance.

Production of electricity, on the other hand, declined in the week from its high level against an upturn in both the seasonal index and long-term trend. On an adjusted basis the series slumped off to the lowest level for this year and the lowest since the middle of last November.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 30,* 1937	Oct. 23, 1937	Oct. 31, 1936
Combined index	94.5	94.0	90.6
Bk debits outside NYC	96.6	96.4	85.0
Elec power prod	97.5	98.5	89.1
Misc carloadings	94.9	94.2	97.6

*Preliminary.

Northern Railroads Agree to Cut Rates On Soft Coal Hauls

HARRISBURG, Penna., (AP) — Northern railroads have agreed to slash their freight rates on soft coal from Pennsylvania to New England, guaranteeing an increase of 1,000,000 tons annually to the state's vast bituminous fields, it was officially disclosed.

The annbuncement was made by Richard J. Beamish, member of the Public Utility Commission, who directed the two-year fight to bring the rates down to a level with those from the southern fields.

Mr. Beamish said that while no definite date had been set for the rate cut, he had been assured the reduction would come within a "very short time."

The commissioner explained that the railroads have notified Gov. George H. Earle of their intention of making the cut to permit Pennsylvania operators to compete with producers of Virginia and West Virginia.

Southern Building Drops 14 P. C. In 10 Months of 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—During the first 10 months of this year construction contracts awarded for industrial projects, buildings both private and public, roads and bridges and for other types of engineering work in the 16 southern states amounted to $690,471,000. This is a drop of 14 per cent from the $770,769,000 of last year at this time, but represents gains of from 16 to 156 per cent over comparable periods between 1930 and 1936.

Private building awards this year are valued at $158,846,000, an increase of 48 per cent above the $106,775,000 total for such projects in the 10-month period of last year. This is made up of $36,440,000 for apartments and hotels: $2,222,000 for association and fraternal buildings; $10,595,000 for bank and office projects; $4,371,000 for churches; $76,321,000 for dwellings, and $28,897,000 for store work.

Percentage gains over the 1936 totals made in these types of private work during the first 10 months of this year are: 37 per cent for apartment and hotel work; 170 per cent for association and fraternal buildings; 63 per cent for bank and office projects; 35 per cent for church buildings; 43 per cent for dwellings, and 50 per cent for store projects.

October public building contracts advanced to $10,605,000, as compared with the $9,865,000 for September. The rise was due to greater school awards amounting to $2,996,000, or almost a 56 per cent increase over the $1,921,000 of the preceding month. Road awards dropped from $14,899,000 in September to $9,323,000 in October.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week the stock market abruptly ended its fortnight rally from the lows of Oct. 19. It had regained almost exactly one-third of the decline from the very top to the very bottom; last week it lost well over half the rally, and ended at the bottom for the week.

The hope that Washington might "do something" seems to have petered out, for the time being at least. The market greeted the first day of the new lowered 40 per cent margin requirements with a drop. Hope that the capital gains tax would be modified has ceased to be a market factor and it now appears possible that Congress will go back to the original House version of the tax on undivided corporate profits, i. e., in the opposite direction from that desired by business.

Rumors flew thick and fast at the end of the week that the price of gold would be raised soon, but seasoned traders scoffed at them. It is felt possible, however, if not probable, that within a year the price will be up to $41.34. Under the Gold Exchange Act the President can raise the standard price to that level. Probably $41.34 is the highest price to which the existing monetary gold stock could be marked up, and if the Treasury paid more, the Stabilization Fund would have to take a paper loss similar to that suffered by the British Exchange Equalization Fund when it bought gold at 140 shillings and sold it to the Bank of England at 84 shillings.

Last of the bullish Washington possibilities to be almost entirely ignored was the indication that the I. C. C. would move with unprecedented speed on the railroads' petition for a 15 per cent horizontal freight increase (excepting five major commodity rates). The usual hearings in different parts of the country may be held simultaneously and some people say a decision might be granted by April 1.

Good impartial guesses are that the roads may get about 7 or 8 per cent, which, at 1936 traffic volume, would produce 1930 revenues. Also, it would bring freight rates back to 1930 levels. The position of the roads in the pending case is strengthened by the intent of the highway truckers to seek an equivalent rate increase.

None of these considerations, however, prevented the general market from selling sharply lower on Saturday, and the rails were swept into the decline in a mild way. Second-grade rail bonds have been faring quite badly in recent weeks, and the Dow-Jones average of 10 second-grade rail bonds is now around 66½ against a 1937 high of 95. Even B. & O. 4½'s, once considered a money bond, were taken down sharply last week. Fifty million dollars of them mature in 1939.

Business Prospects Poor

Business prospects continue poor. Announcement was made that steel operations are down about 47 per cent. The inventory situation throughout the nation may be getting better but the known information about it is getting worse. The forward buying last Spring turns out to have been much larger than supposed, and at present there is nothing but hand-to-mouth buying.

There was pretty general agreement in the Street with the prediction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that the current recession would last well into 1938. The fashion in reassuring statements has now been so changed that prediction of a recovery as late as the fall of 1938 is a recovery now actually considered. People are beginning to say the word "depression" out loud again.

In the metals consumer demand has fallen off to the point where prices are almost nominal. American Smelting, leading custom refiner of copper, lowered its selling price a few weeks ago to 12 cents; producers held out for 13, then capitulated; Smelting has now lowered its price to 11 cents, and the market is again split, but a good broker can get you copper at 10½ cents.

Commodity Price Trend Down

There has been no abatement of the rate of decline in commodity prices. Wheat broke out of its 95-cent to $1 range, on the downside, on the probability that with average weather we might have a 1,000,000,000 bushel crop next year. Today's cotton crop estimate is generally expected to show a new all-time record, around 18,000,000 bales, for 1937. Hides have "broken out" on the downside after a long deadlock between packers and tanners.

True to form, the market for gold is turning to the demand side just as the purchasing power of gold is increasing. The one bright spot in the stock market was the group of gold shares. Simultaneously the price of gold in London has inched up to the equivalent of our $35, so that no gold is coming from England. Even though it would have to reach about $35.26 in London in order to provide a profit for exports of American gold to London, gold is already moving east across the Atlantic in substantial volume. It is going chiefly to the Continent, out of our $200,000,000 Stabilization Fund. We appear to be facing a substantial gold drain. Foreigners are taking home their bank deposits here, according to the Friday Federal Reserve statement.

Effect of Gold Outflow

Due to the peculiar mechanism set up in the last year, the outflow of gold will have, unless it assumes enormous proportions, a favorable instead of an unfavorable influence on the banking reserves. As deposits are reduced required reserves will be decreased. Hence the Friday reserve statement can show a decrease in reserves but an increase in the excess reserves.

The Treasury can be affected in an equally favorable way. As it sells gold to its alter ego, the Stabilization Fund, out of the Inactive Gold Fund, it will get cash for it, i.e., deposits at the Reserve banks. These it can use to retire Treasury bills without issuing new ones. The market supply of bills may shrink. Already the New York banks are beginning to buy more of them, in anticipation. While a gold outflow can technically strengthen the banking system, it is pretty certain to have an opposite effect on confidence. It is a sign of economic dismay.

New capital issues totaled only about $2,000,000, or virtually nothing. Most of the expected issues, including Consolidated Edison, have been postponed. Governments and real money bonds were, together with gold shares, the only bright spots in the week's markets. . . . The municipal market was strengthened by the fact that voters in the Nov. 3 elections turned down about $100,000,000 of bond proposals.

The theory that there can be no business recession with easy money has entirely gone out of fashion . . . Attendance at the automobile show was less than last year and car makers are debating inconspicuous modifications of the recent price increases . . . Bank deposits continue to drop . . . Revision of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act is now expected . . . Electric power output in New England has dropped below last year—the first time since 1935 that a major district has shown for any week a decrease from the same week of the previous year . . . The best opinion this correspondent knows is of the thought that the next resistance level for the Dow-Jones index is 100—the level of 1934. That would put Steel at 45.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ADVERTISING Writer-Executive. Versatile, mature, 20 years' experience, seeks opportunity to serve advertiser or agency; go anywhere; moderate salary. L-8, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

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FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL tph. divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

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CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

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N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, private bath, in private apartment, attractively furnished, $13 weekly; on Washington Square, GR. 7-7953.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 141st St. (Apt. 31) at B'way.—Medium size, bright, good heat; quiet home; call after seven.

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SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Reserve Board Classifies Nonprofit Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In its November bulletin, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System publishes a list of types of organizations, which, in addition to churches, charity hospital associations, fraternal orders and endowed educational institutions, may be considered as operated primarily for religious, philanthropic, charitable, educational, fraternal or other similar purposes, and the deposits of which may be classified by member banks as savings deposits if the organizations are not operated for profit:

Professional Group

Professional associations, such as bar, medical and dentists' associations; trade associations, including manufacturers' associations, retailers' associations and chambers of commerce; business men's clubs, such as Rotary Clubs and Kiwanis; recreational clubs, such as golf and tennis clubs; social clubs, such as luncheon clubs and college fraternities; labor unions of the usual type; volunteer fire companies and ladies' auxiliaries; cemetery associations; school districts, police or firemen's pension or relief associations, including a special fund held by a political subdivision to provide pensions for police or firemen; American Automobile Association, retired officers' association and similar organizations.

The board named also the following as types of organizations, the deposits of which might not be classified by member banks as savings deposits:

Building and loan associations; mutual or co-operative fire or life insurance associations; reciprocal or inter-insurance associations; co-operative marketing associations, such as citrus growers' or dairymen's co-operative marketing associations; credit unions, Federal or State; States and municipalities and other political subdivisions thereof (except school districts), but including departments, boards and commissions of such political subdivisions.

Time Deposits

Although the deposits of organizations such as those included in the latter list may not be classified as savings deposits for the purpose of payment of interest or of the computation of reserves, the board said, any such organization may maintain time deposits with member banks.

"With respect to such deposits, which may be either in the form of time certificates of deposit or time deposits open account," the board added, "member banks may pay interest in accordance with the provisions of Regulation Q and maintain reserves in accordance with the provisions of Regulation D relating to time deposits."

The board said the two lists supplied only typical examples and that where any doubt existed concerning an organization's status, the problem should be placed before the Federal Reserve Bank in the appropriate district rather than directly to the board.

Dollar Decidedly Weak in London

LONDON, Nov. 8 (AP) — Under heavy continental selling, the dollar today slumped more than two cents from Saturday's low. It fell from $5.00⅛ to the pound sterling to $5.02 3-16.

The sales were attributed to continental fear that a new devaluation of the dollar was imminent.

Financial interests were transferring their funds from the United States and investing in gold. They paid a premium of 34 cents over the dollar's parity for more than $5,000,000 worth of gold.

Weakness prevailed among American securities on the London Stock Exchange.

United States Steel declined nearly eight points to 51, Brazilian Tractions 1⅜ to 45⅜, and International Nickel 4⅛ to 40¾.

Oils and metal shares weakened on continental selling.

Tin slumped $90 a ton to $875, the lowest since May, 1933. Copper fell $20 to $180, the lowest since January, 1936. Rubber also was down.

The dollar, after touching $5.02¾ to the pound sterling, ended the day at $5.02 7-16.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$5.02⅛	$5.00¼	$4.8397
Cables	5.02¾	5.00⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0342	.0340	§
Belgium—belga	.1707	.1704	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2325	.2324	§
Italy—lira	.0527	.0527	.0526
Germany—mark	.4048	.4038	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5565	.5537	§
Sweden—krona	.2590	.2579	.4537
Norway—krone	.2526	.2514	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2245	.2234	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0350	.0350	§
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.3000	.2980	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0570	.0565	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru	.2575	.2575	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5950‡	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2935	.2916	.8440
India—rupee	.3799	.3773	.6810
Java—florin	.5385	.5545	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3145	.3132	*
Shanghai—dol	.2967x	.2963x	*
Sts Stlmts—dol	.5900	.5855	.9613
Phil Islds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.0006	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper peso. x Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s '41	106.16	106.16	106.16
5	3¾s '47-43	106.31	106.31	106.31
9	4s '54-44	111.19	111.17	111.18
13	2¾s '47-45	102.27	102.24	102.24
3	3¼s '49-46	104.28	104.26	104.28
30	2¾s '51-48	100.25	100.25	100.25
3	3¼s '52-49	104.16	104.16	104.16
12	2½s '53-49	98.7	98.3	98.3
14	2¾s '54-51	99.29	99.29	99.29
6	3s '55-51	102.31	102.28	102.28
1	3s '55-51 reg	102.22	102.22	102.22
18	2¾s '60-55	100.22	100.19	100.19
2	2¾s '59-56	99.20	99.20	99.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s '64-44	102.26	102.26	102.26

Home Owners' Loan

7	2¾s '49-39	100.26	100.23	100.26
1	2¼s '44-42	100.14	100.14	100.14
15	3s '52-44	102.14	102.11	102.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	95	95	95
• 6	Ala G' Sou 4s '43	105½	105	105
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	.51	.51	.51
6	Alleghany 5s '44	79	78½	78½
6	Alleghany 5s '49	67	67	67
50	Alleghany 5s '50 st	25	24½	25
15	Allie Chalmers 4s '52	102⅞	102¼	102¼
6	Am & For P 5s 2030	63⅛	63	63
5	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
11	Am Int 5½s '49	97	96½	96½
5	Am T&T 5½s '43	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
30	Am T&T 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
13	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
35	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	99¾	99¾
5	Am T Fdr cv '50	105¼	103	103
1	Am W W & El 6s '75	94	94	94
7	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102½	102½
5	Arm Del 4s '57	92	92	92
14	Arm Del 4s '55	93¼	91¾	91¾
21	AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109	109
8	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
12	Atl & Birm 4s '33	21	21	21
21	A C Line 1st 4s '52	94	93	93
3	A C Line 4½s '64	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛
1	A C Line 5s '45	94	94	94
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	33½	32	32
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29	29	29
13	B&O rfg 6s '95	51¼	50	50½
2	B&O 1st 5s '48	80½	79¾	79¾
19	B&O rfg 5s '95	44	43	43
7	B&O 5s '96 P	42½	42	42
50	B&O 5s 2000 D	42½	41½	41½
89	B&O cv 4½s '60	38	36½	36⅝
9	B&O 4s '48	75½	75	75⅛
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	72½	72½	72½
2	B&O 5s R '50	59	58½	58½
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
4	Battle Crk S 3s '89	60	60	60
7	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117¾	117½	117¾
16	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
23	Beth Stl 3¾s'66	93¼	93	93
23	Boston&Me 5s '67	49	48½	48⅝
10	Boston&Me 5s '55	50½	49	49
2	BotConHills 6½s'34	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	BotConM 6½s '34ct	10	10	10
11	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101⅞	101½	101⅞
2	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	62	62	62
5	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	112	112
11	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	101¼	101	101
13	Buf R&P 4½s '57	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
13	Bush Term 5s '55	46	45	45
1	Canag Sug 7s '42 ct	10	10	10
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¾	117⅝	117¾
12	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅞	115½	115⅞
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	112⅞	112⅞
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113½	113½	113½
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112¼	112¼	112¼
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
1	Can Pac 5c '54	103¾	103	103
7	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103¼	103¼
12	Can Pac 4½s '60	97⅞	97¾	97¾
88		88	87½	87½
1	Caro C & O 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	77½	77½	77½
4	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	7⅞	7	7
9	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	11¾	11	11
21	Cen Ill E&C 5s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	68	66⅞	66⅞
24	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	101	100½	100½
3	CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	76	76	76
7	Can RR NJ 5s '87	37¾	37⅜	37⅜
3	Certain-td 5½s '48	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
8	ChampionP&F4¾s'50	105	104¾	104¾
10	C&O 4½s '92 reg	115	115	115
1	C&O 3½s '96	95	95	95
8	Chi&Alton 3s '49	32	30	30
27	CB&Q 4½s '77	105¾	105⅛	105⅛
55	CB&Q gen 4s '58	109⅝	109	109
5	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	110½	110½	110½
1	Chi&E Ill 6s '34	92	92	92
22	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14¼	14	14
11	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	13½	13½	13½
10	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¾	18¾	18¾
4	Chi I&Sou 4s '56	93⅝	93½	93½
19	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
79	CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	3⅜	3⅜	3½
1	CM&StP 4½s'14	32	32	32
10	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
80	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	6¾	6½	6½
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	9½	9¼	9¼
1	Chi&NW 5s '87	18½	18½	18½
5	Chi&NW 5½s '87	17½	17½	17½
15	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜
19	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5¼	5	5
30	CRI&P 4s '88	19¼	18⅞	1⅞8⅞
2	CRI&P rfg 4½s '34 ct	8	8	8
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	110	110	110
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅝	107½	107⅜
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
3	Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	67	67	67
14	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	102	102	102
5	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105	105	105
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	72	72	72
8	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	101	101	101
12	ClevUnTerm 4½s '77 C	97	96½	96½
7	Col&So 4½s '80	42	41½	41½
6	ColmbiaG 5s '52 Ap	93	92½	93
15	Columbia G 5s '52 May	93½	93	93
2	Colmbia G 5s ½961	92	92	92
3	Col Ry P&L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97⅛	97	97
60	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100	100
8	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
5	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅝	107¼	107¼
21	Con Oil 3½s '51	95½	95¼	95¼
5	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Consum Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	½01	101	101
1	Container Cor 6s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7	Cron Cork 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	40	40	40
5	Del & Hud 4½s '43	63½	61½	63½
59	D & R G 4s '36	13½	13	13¼
5	D & R G West 4s '55	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6½	6½	6½
4	D & R G West 5s '78	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
15	Det Ed 4½s '61	112¾	112¾	112¾
1	Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106¾	106⅜	106¾
21	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	102	101⅜	101⅜
11	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	110	110	110
54	Erie rfg 5s '67	42	41¼	41¼
17	Erie rfg 5s '75	42¼	41¼	41
7	Erie gen lien 4s '96	56¾	56½	56½
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	49	47¾	47¾
7	Erie & Jer 6s '55	115¼	115¼	115¼
12	Fairbanks Morse 4s56	100½	100	100
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8	8	8
5	Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100¼	100¼
6	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104⅛	104	104
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	21⅞	21	21
47	Goodrich 4½s '56	99⅛	98⅝	98⅝
39	Goodrich 6s '45	95	93½	93½
17	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103⅞	102⅜	103½
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76D	92	92	92
96	Gt Nor 4s '46G	103½	102½	102½
8	Gt Nor 4s '46H	94⅜	93⅛	93⅛
3	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82	82	82
2	G Bay&W deb B	8	8	8
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	90	90	90
1	Gulf St Util 4s '66	99½	99⅛	99⅛
1	Hackens Wat 4s '52	107	107	107
10	Hocky V 4½s '99	116⅛	115	115
5	Housatonic 5s '37	43	43	43
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	33	33	33
3	Hur&Man rfg 5s '57	50⅛	50	50⅛
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
30	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42⅛	40¾	40¾
17	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	49½	48½	49½
4	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44½	44½	44⅛
11	Inland Stl 3¼s '61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	21½	21½	21½
13	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	54	53	53
19	Interlake Iron 4s '47	78½	78	78
1	Int Agric 5s '42 st	99	99	99
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¼	19¼	19¼
20	Int Hydro El 6s '44	63	62	63
17	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84¼	83½	84
27	Int T&T 4½s '52	54	53¼	53½
59	Int T&T 5s '55	59	58¼	58¼
2	KCFtS&Mem 4s '46	28	28	28
29	K C South 5s '50	29	65½	64½
2	K C Smith 3s '50	75	75	75
1	K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
2	Kans G&E 4½s '60	103⅞	103½	103½
2	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Lac Gas 6s '42	52¼	52¼	52¼
5	Lac Gas 5½s '53	64⅜	64⅛	64⅛
5	Lac Gas 5½s '60	63¼	63	63¼
4	L S & M S 3½s '97	102	102	102
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	74½	74½	74½
2	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	36¾	36¾	36¾
9	Leh Val 4½s 2003	31¼	31	31
12	Leh Val 4s 2003	30¼	29½	30¼
1	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105½	105½	105½
3	Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Borillard Co 5s '51	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
6	Louisia&Ark 5s '69	71¼	71	71¼
7	Louis & N un 4s '40	105½	105¼	105¼
13	Louis&N 3¾s 2003	84	84	84
4	L&N Pad&M 4s '46	108½	108½	108½
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Maine Cen 5½s '60	55¾	55¾	55¾
2	Manis Sug 7½s '42	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
8	Manhat Rl 4s '90	32½	31½	31½
10	McCrory Strs 5s '51	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
5	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	100	99¾	99¾
4	Met Ed 4½s '68	107	106¾	107
10	MidlERy&L 5s 'S1B	101	100⅜	101
5	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
1	M & StL rfg 5s '62	3	3	3
10	M & StL 4s '49	3½	3½	3½
2	MSP&SSM 5½s '78	69	69	69
1	MSP & SSM grtd 5s '38	14	14	14
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '389	14	14	14
7	Mo-Ill 5s '59	47	47	47
1	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	47	47	47
20	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	23	22	22
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	74	74	74
4	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5½	5⅛	5⅛
13	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18½	18½	18½
10	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	19	18¾	18¾
14	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18¾	19

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6⅝	6⅝
2	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	82	82	82
1	MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	91½	91½	91½
28	Mont Pow 3⅜s '66	91¼	90¾	90¾
2	Montreal Tr 5s '41	100½	100¼	100¼
2	Mor & Essex 5s '55	64	64	64
5	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	60	60	60
10	Namm & Son 6s '42	103¼	103¼	103¼
8	NashCha&StL 4s '78	81	81	81
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99½	99½
15	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	New Eng T&T3s'52	122¾	122¾	122¾
7	NEng T&T 4½s'61B	120¼	120¼	120¼
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	95½	95½	95½
23	NYC rfg 5s 2013	71	69	69
13	NYC 4½s 2013 A	62½	62½	62½
8	NYC cn 4s '98	79	77¾	77¾
2	NYC 3¾s '46	90	90	90
12	NYC 3¼s '52	83½	81¾	81¾
11	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	63	60½	60½
6	NYC&HR 3½s '97	93	92	92
1	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	84	84	84
1	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	78	78	78
7	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	71	70½	71
28	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	60	59	59
9	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	94¼	92½	94¼
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	101	101
27	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23¾	23½	23½
6	NYNH&H 4s '57	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
6	NY O & W frg 4s '92	10¾	10½	10½
3	NY O & W gen 4s '55	6	6	6
1	NY Steam 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	NY Steam 5s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	14¼	14	14
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
10	NY Tel 3¼s '67	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	53¾	53¾	53¾
7	Niag Falls P 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Nor Pac 4s '61 ct	9	9	9
2	Norf & W 4s .96	117½	117½	117½
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	102	102	102
16	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103½	103½	103½
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	101½	101½	101½
4	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
34	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
34	Nor Pac 6s 2047	83⅞	83	83
10	Nor Pac 4s '97	95½	94¼	94⅝
5	Nor Pac 3s 2047	63	63	63
1	Ogden G & L 4s '48	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	102¼	102¼
8	OklahomaG &E 4s '46	100	100	100
14	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¾	105	105
4	Otis Steel 4½s '62	75½	74½	74½
5	Pas Gas & El 3½s '66	99½	99¼	99¼
3	Pac G & El 3¾s '61	103	103	103
8	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¼	106¼	106¾
8	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	98⅛	97⅝	97⅝
4	Para Pict 6s '55	98	98	98
7	Para Pict 3¼s'47	77⅞	77⅜	77⅜
7	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	94	94	94
3	Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
30	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	99½	99¼	99½
6	Pen Co 4s '63	98	98	98
8	Pen RR gen 5s '68	111½	111½	111½
125	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	104½	103½	103½
16	Pen RR 4½sdeb '70	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞
27	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	100¼	99½	99¾
36	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	100½	99⅞	99⅞
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	94	93¾	94
64	Pen RR 3¼s '52	90½	89½	89½
2	Peoria & El inc 4s '90	7	7	7
5	Peoria & PekUn5½s'74	107	107	107
5	Pere Marq 4½s2'80	78	77⅜	77⅜
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100	100	100
22	Phila Co 5s '67	94¼	93	93
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104½	104½	104½
3	Phil Read C&I 5s '49	5¾	5½	5P
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	11¼	11	11
4	Pillsbury Fl M 5s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	PCC&StL 5s '75B	110¾	110¾	110¾
7	PCC&StL 4½s'75	105½	104½	104½
7	Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s '52	88	88	88
10	Portl Gen El 5s '50	104	104	104
22	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	54	53½	53½
5	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	52½	52½	52½
22	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13¾	12¾	12¾
17	Readg 4½s '97A	92	91¼	91½
3	Readg 4½s '97B	91½	91¼	91¼
23	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	78	78	78
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	95½	95½	95½
16	Repub Stl 4½s '61	85	84¼	84¼
1	Repub Stl 4½s '56	84½	84½	84½
8	Revere Cop&B4¼s '56	101	101	101
9	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	19	19	19
1	Rutland 1st 4½s'41 ct	15	15	15
1	Saguenay P Co4¼s'66	100	100	100
1	St J&G Isl 4s'47	109	109	109
13	St LSF 4½s'78	11	10½	10½
32	StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	10¼	9½	9¾
13	St LSF 4s'50A	13	12⅞	12¾
2	St LSW rfg 5s'90	18	18	18
5	SA&A Pass 4s'43	88	88	88
6	Schulce 6½s'46A st	21½	21	21
1	Schulco 5½s'46B	31	31	31
22	Seabd AL cn 6s '45	8½	8½	8½
5	Sea AL 6s'45 ct	8	8	8
2	Sea AL aj 5s '49	4½	4½	4½
2	Sea AL 4s'50	16	16	16
4	Sea AL rfg 4s'59	7	7	7
8	Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Shell Un 3½s '51	97⅝	96¼	86¾
5	Silesian Am 7s '41	75	75	75
2	Simmons 4s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Skelly Oil 3s '51	95	95	95
10	So Bell T&T 3½s'62	101	101	101
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
29	Sou Pac 4½s '68	63	61½	61¾
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	62	62	62
5	So Pac rfg 4s '69	62	62	62
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	96	96	96
19	SoPac clt 4s '49	73½	72	72
32	So Pac 3¾s '46	89¼	88½	88½
2	So Pac 4½s '77	76½	76½	76½
2	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	105	105	105
7	South Ry6½s '56	66	65	65
6	So Ry gen 6s '56	63	60	60
3	South Ry cn 5s '94	84	83	83
21	South Ry gen 4s '56	49	47½	47½
6	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	85	85	85
8	S W Gas & El 4s '60	100½	100⅜	100⅜
10	Spokane Int 5s '55	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1	Stanley Mfg 4s '46	101	101	101
14	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98⅞	98½	98⅝
7	Studebaker 6s cv '45	72¾	70½

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)



A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

Christmas Neckwear
is coming along—
Not too early to make your selection
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Trefousse Kid Gloves
$3.50
The best kid gloves made in France . . . the best sold in America!
HARRY G. EMMONS

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
C. J. Nye, Mgr.
9 South Main Street
Concord's Leading Food Store
41 years leading food merchants of the East. More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100



MAYO, Inc.
Misses' and Women's Dresses in popular colors and materials,
priced from $5.98 to $16.98
70 North Main Street
HOSIERY LINGERIE

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
Lady Assistant
Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

THE SHOE FIX
J. Bilodeau, Prop.
Shoe and Rubber Repairing
5 School Street

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electrical Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

MAPLE BRIDGE LAMPS
from $1.49 up
make excellent Christmas gifts
An Early Selection Affords Greater Variety
R. H. TIPPET
10 WARREN STREET

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
33 South Street Tel. 1046

DOVER



AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR
We Deliver Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON ST.
FINE VEGETABLES and GROCERIES



As Near as Your Telephone
FLOWERS for Every Occasion
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES
TEL. 5

E. J. YORK
Dover, N. H.
Main Office, Locust St. Tel. 1000
Lumber
Builders' Supplies
Coal

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Our Speciality
FUR COATS
Also Remodeled, Repaired
Cloth Coats, $16.95 to $59.50
KATES
Style Shop, 444 Central Ave. Tel. 708-J



DOVER DRUG
Dover, N. H.
AMESBURY DRUG
Amesbury, Mass.
Dealers in
High Grade Toiletries

Hooz's Apparel Shoppe
370 Central Ave. Tel. 585-M



Complete Line of Coats, Suits and Dresses at Popular Prices
SPECIAL LUNCHEON
40c—50c—60c
Try Our FOUNTAIN
DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
TOURISTS WELCOMED

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHY not visit our Salesroom today and see the new Quality two-purpose gas range, which heats your kitchen in addition to being the last word in cooking efficiency.
A self-contained thermostatically-controlled heating unit keeps your kitchen at exactly the temperature you wish all winter.
Manchester Gas Co.
PHONE 1216

STEELE'S SERVICE STORE



GROCERIES *and* MEATS
We stock many Monitor-advertised products
815 Chestnut
Phones 296 and 4567

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY



Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

GENE'S TAXI
17 — Telephones — 67
25c 1st passenger 10c each additional passenger in ZONES
Stand at Merrimack St. Garage
Day and Night Service
Only 10c extra charge for additional zones.

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Completely surround your home in a
Rock Wool Blanket
A. A. A.
HOME INSULATION CO. of NEW HAMPSHIRE
CANAL STREET Phone 2242

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

New Location
at
71 HANOVER STREET
In our larger room we have been able to add several new lines, as well as display everything better.
Your NORGE Dealer
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE AND SON
Electrical Contractors

Turkey Specials
TURKEY ROASTERS
Blue Enamel—89c, 98c, $1.19
CARVING SETS
$3.50 to $10.00
MANCHESTER HARDWARE CO.

THE BOOK NOOK — *Children's Book Week*
9 Stark Street — November 15-20

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

THE MELBRY
Women's Specialty Shop
Smart Style for the Smartly Dressed
1029 ELM STREET

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

Karl W. Polson
84 Massabesic St. 359 Myrtle St.
Phone 4819-W
Take away the "Worn Out" look from your home! Paint does it!

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

NASHUA

Reliable Thanksgiving
TURKEYS
Phone 3500 *for Satisfaction*
Blanchard's Market

Suits - Coats - Dresses
For Every Occasion
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Fresh Fruit
Ice Cream in All Its Forms
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Ph. 950

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

Matron and Youthful Hats
in Black, Brown, Rust, Green Felt Turbans and Brim Shapes.
$1.98 to $10.00
S. EDNA THOMPSON
31 PLEASANT STREET

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost! Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

NEWPORT
(Continued)



J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

KAY'S for Shoes
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"
New England's largest shoe store of its kind.
HANDBAGS—HOSIERY
158-160 Thames Street

WHITE'S
Carpet and Rug Cleaning Works
WEST PELHAM STREET
Carpet and Rug Shampooing and Dusting, Repairing
Office, West Young Street Telephone 657

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super-Shell
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2800

Send Your Laundry to the
Swedish Hand Laundry
Where only expert workers are employed. Special attention given to curtains and lace work.
7 Dresser Street Tel. 3242

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

PAWTUCKET

Buy
CAPWELL'S SUPERB ICE CREAM
at
CAPWELL'S FOOD SHOPPE
526 POWER ROAD
For special occasions call
Perry 0666
and order one of our attractive ice cream cakes.



Call
Perry 6789
for
Battery or Tire Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 DEXTER STREET

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue
Buy
BIGELOW RUGS
Here

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

PHONE 44242



J. W. JONES & SONS
General Automobile Repairing
WRECKS REBUILT ROAD SERVICE
Night and Holiday Phone 42016
957 Park Avenue

Compasco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

FRANK R. FORD
INCORPORATED
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 25345
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
"Jewelers"

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

ROANOKE

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
"A Merchandising Service that enables you to buy with confidence."

HUNTINGTON



Man Tailored Women's Suits and Coats

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

F. W. BOCKWAY S. O. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS *CONSULTANTS*
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bank Bldg. Tel. 22027

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. All Busses Stop There

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH STREET

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768
JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks
Neckwear, Gloves
Mufflers
TOM CAMPBELL'S
Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE WEST

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
For Fall and Winter merchandise of quality. At prices within the reach of everyone. Shop at the "Bay" in Edmonton.

PORTRAITS as CHRISTMAS GIFTS
McDermid Studios LIMITED
10133 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

HENRY, GRAHAM & REID Ltd.
Furniture, Rugs
Draperies
9905 JASPER AVENUE

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.
HARRY CROSS
Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist
Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors
Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Handbags *Gloves*
Luggage
Fine Leather Goods
Leathercrafts Ltd.
10354 JASPER AVENUE

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Flowering Plants
and bouquets will brighten your home all winter
FLORIST SHOP, MAIN FLOOR
Hudson's Bay Company

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
MILK CREAM BUTTER
201 101
Modern Dairies Ltd.

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. McNamara Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

Fur Advice
Do you know that you can buy a two-year guaranteed seal coat for
$79.50
See
Arthur W. Ingraham & Co.
301 WINNIPEG PIANO BLDG.

Houston & Masterman
Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
235 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

If you have not visited
C. DILNUTT'S SPORTSWEAR SHOP
DO SO NOW, AND SEE THE LOVELY BRIGHT WOOL AND SILK DRESSES AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
and MILLINERY BY E. M. ISBISTER
Hats for all occasions. Prices to suit all budgets.
309 SMITH ST. Phone 21 922

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647
Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's Are Hamilton Headquarters for
Phantom Fashioned Silk Hose



a favorite with well-dressed women everywhere.
$1
Flatteringly sheer silk crepe and chiffon, also dependable service weight . . . in daytime and evening shades.
The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2334

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
JAMES STODDART
133 Melrose Avenue N. 4-3448

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7 11
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

Before buying your fur coat this year visit our FUR DEPARTMENT for a beautiful selection.
Smallman & Ingram Limited
LONDON CANADA

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met 478
Opposite Christian Science church

Chris. Teale
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Jobbing a Speciality
511 St. James Street Met. 7984

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Writing on the secret of apt words, Colton once said:

"AB GDEFGHI C JIK ABLMFIN," NCON C *JHILDP KHGAIH, "GN API ACNS BJ C JIK OICHN; QFA AB QI IRBEFILA GL BLI GN API RCQBH BJ C RGJI."

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter-division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that word, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 0. But try solving it arithmetically.

IMO) CEARP (API

NTN

PCR

PAM

MPP

IMO

IEC

Letter Changing

When you go to the movies do you have to HUNT for a SEAT? Well, here's a chance for a change. Following the usual rules, try changing HUNT to SEAT in 4 moves.

What Were the Net Proceeds?

A commission agent sold 9873 pounds of sugar at 4¾ cents a pound. He charged 1½ per cent commission for selling, and $2.90 for other expenses involved. What were the net proceeds of the sale?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be matched:

1	enlighten	delight	
2	confuse	construct	
3	inquire	instruct	1
4	enunciate	extirpate	
5	charm	decree	
6	cherish	equip	
7	enact	ask	
8	build	perplex	
9	furnish	harbor	
10	eradicate	articulate	

(Answers Appear on This Page)



Come Home Whistlin'

Come home to me whistlin', chile o' mine,
Den I'll know dat everything am fine!
When I hear yo' whistle or yo' song,
Den I's sho' you'se bringin' joy along!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Candle Snuffers Are No Longer Necessary?

In grandmother's day, little metal cones, like Lilliputian dunce caps with handles, were generally used for extinguishing candles.

These tiny metal hoods were placed over the lighted candle, extinguishing both the flame and the wick, because if the old-fashioned candle was merely blown out, the wick would smolder and smoke annoyingly.

To explain why the wick smoldered, it must first be pointed out that the flame of the candle is really a hollow shell of fire, the inside of which is not burning at all. The gases in the heart of the flame are kept from burning by the envelope of flame which keeps out the oxygen, for without oxygen nothing can burn.

The candle wick used to stand straight up in the flame, and as a result there was a sizable length of wick standing in the unburned vapor. This wick began to smolder and burn as soon as the luminous envelop of flame was removed by blowing out the candle.

The wicks of modern candles, however, are plaited or braided. As



a result of this braiding, the wick does not stand straight up in the flame, but falls over, sticking its "head" through the envelope of flame.

Thus the oxygen reaches the wick all the time and keeps it burned down to a tiny stub. And since there is no long, straight unburned section of wick left to smoulder when the flame is blown out, we no longer have any need for candle snuffers.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Notification of Committee

Question: In notifying a committee of its appointment, does the clerk call the appointed chairman and furnish him with the notice of appointment of the committee together with the names of the members, then the chairman in turn notify each member? or is it the duty of the clerk to call each member of the committee?

Answer: The clerk notifies all members of a committee of their appointment, but the chairman should notify the members of the time set for the first meeting.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "To acquire a few tongues," says a French writer, "is the task of a few years; but to be eloquent in one is the labor of a life."

Letter Division: IMPORTANCE 1234567890

Letter Changing: Hunt, bunt, bent, beat, seat.

What Were the Net Proceeds?: $422.62.

Fun With Synonyms: Enlighten—instruct; confuse—perplex; inquire—ask; enunciate—articulate; charm—delight; cherish—harbor; enact—decree; build—construct; furnish—equip; eradicate—extirpate.

Daily Anecdote

Every Mother a Queen

Many years ago, when Philip Brooks was called to preach before royalty, he did so with so much poise that an English clergyman said, "How did you ever do it? If I had been called to preach before the Queen I should have been so nervous I would scarcely have been able to go on. Didn't you feel at all disturbed?"

"No, not at all," replied the famous American. "I have preached before my mother."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The 'Mount of Precipitation'

As the traveler follows the long straight road crossing the plain of Esdraelon from the south, and begins the steep, winding ascent into the hills among which Nazareth is situated, he sees to his right a high precipitous crag which is traditionally the spot where Jesus' fellow-townsfolk, angered by his address in the synagogue at Nazareth, and eager to put an end to him and to his teaching, sought to "cast him down headlong" from "the hill on which their city was built" (Luke 4:29).

This crag, which is locally known as the "mount of precipitation," would seem to answer to the Biblical description; though, since it lies at some little distance from the site of the synagogue, some contend that Luke may have had in mind some unidentified spot nearer the center of the village.

Dream Chalet in the Swiss Alps



Monitor Camera Club From Peter Savary, London

"Home, Sweet Home" Amid Nature's Wealth of Beauty! The Waterfall Leaps Almost 1000 Feet Into the Lauterbrunnen Valley of the Bernese Oberland. The Jungfrau Group Is in the Center Background. The Small Alpine Flowers Carpet the Steep Meadows Like Fresh Snow.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Hand-Decorated Belts

A young art student, clever with the paint brush, is earning extra money from the sale of attractive, hand-decorated dress belts which she is making. She uses fabric paints to decorate the belts, which she makes of dressmaker's stiff belting (which is linen-like in weave and has a surface almost like canvas, suitable for painting). Her designs of flowers and fruit are original and decorative, and the belts, because of being so unusual and attractive, have sales appeal.

She is selling them rapidly for 75 cents and $1 each; also she is marketing them on commission through a shop at a resort.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Patience

In all departments of life we have to learn, and learning demands patience, and we might replace the word patience by another expression—to be able to wait. . . . Precipitancy and impatience hinder many a thing which ought to mature in life slowly. —Dr. Rudolf Steiner.

Quotation for Today

THAT best portion of a good man's life—
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.

—Wordsworth

Brevities

Detroit News: Under the German process by which wood is rendered edible, relatives who eat you out of house and home could then proceed with the house.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: An aged Missourian estimates he has saved $800 by not having had a shave in 52 years, but hasn't the $800. So much economy is like that.

Omaha World-Herald: Street railway service in many cities is being discontinued. This is published for the information of many who are still waiting on corners for street cars.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: New York's LaGuardia vetoes an ordinance providing a five-day week for city employees. What was the use? Probably no one on the pay roll works that long, anyway.

Los Angeles Times: In the far eastern maelstrom we have lost sight for the nonce of the Emperor of Manchoukuo, the Charlie McCarthy of Asia.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: What is meant by well-trained children? That's easy. Well-trained children are youngsters who keep comparatively quiet in the evening while father is doing their home work.

St. Louis Star-Times: Why is it that no matter how prices and income may fluctuate, the cost of living is always about 10 per cent more than you can make?

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Guessing Historic Pictures

This is an interesting game, and the only materials needed are a number of pictures of historic places. Almost everyone has picture postcards of places of historic interest in cities like Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, etc., and also in cities of Europe.

Cut off the descriptive line from under each of these pictures, and pin pictures in plain sight around the walls of the room, letting the guests write down what they think each picture represents. — Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

An Estate at Last

Emperor Paul of Russia was so provoked by the awkwardness of an officer on review that he ordered him to resign at once and retire to his estate.

"But he has no estate," the commanding officer ventured.

"Then give him one!" thundered the despot, whose word was law.—Pittinger's Forms of Public Address.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What country is regarded as the "most backward" in dealing with slums?

2. To what does the Administration attribute the stock market slump?

3. How is the Soviet Government wiping out all memories of prominent Communists who have been executed in the recent "purge"?

4. What new type of government now looms in Japan?

5. What was the result of the C. I. O.'s venture into politics in Detroit?

6. Is the proposed mid-term Republican convention meeting with opposition?

7. What political complications resulted from Mayor LaGuardia's re-election?

8. What former queen of the world's tennis courts is planning to turn professional?

9. Who are the participants in the world's chess championship now being played in Amsterdam?

10. Why have the Duke and Duchess of Windsor postponed their American trip?

11. How many nations are represented at the Brussels conference, which is studying the Sino-Japanese situation?

12. What may eventually limit Japanese war operations in China?

13. Is it true that the net decline in the value of New York Stock Exchange securities during October was less than $2,000,000,000?

14. What major power has joined the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact?

15. How much Chinese territory has passed into Japanese hands during the last half century?

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page

In Lighter Vein

This Is No Joke

"What's the most rapidly growing thing in the country today?"

"Intolerance of intolerance."

More Refined

A rich man, in his years of toil,
Burnt barrels and barrels of midnight oil;
His son now keeps his memory green
By burning midnight gasoline.
—Christian Advocate.

Coming and Going

Two little girls were discussing the subject of housework at home. "Does your mother keep a girl?" asked the first one.

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied the second; "Mother keeps two girls, one coming and the other going."

His Start

British Guide (showing places of interest): "It was in this room that Lord Wellington received his first commission."

American Tourist (suddenly interested): "How much was it?"—Washington Post.



—Le Canard Enchainé, Paris

"That must be a bathing costume for use in the Mediterranean."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Willingness to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

A woman who usually parked her car at the foot of Commonwealth Avenue when shopping in Boston, was stepping into her car to return home, when a man asked if he might clean her car.

Not being in the habit of letting a stranger do this work, and being in a great hurry, she said she hadn't the time, and drove quickly away. But after driving only half a block, she felt strongly impelled to go back and give the man some money.

She found him sitting on a bench, in the Public Gardens, and asked if he wasn't the one who had wanted to clean her car.

He quickly jumped up and said, "Oh, yes, where is it?"

She replied that she didn't have time to have her car cleaned; but, putting some money into his hand, she said, "Perhaps this will help you." And she went quickly away.

That night as she went to put up the car, she found a clean car and a note tucked under the wiper, reading, "Just wiped your car off a little —Public Gardens." A few days later another such note was found, and the car was clean.

This man must have taken the number of the car and then found the home address at the Registry of Motor Vehicles; and seeing the car parked in front of the house, he showed his gratitude and willingness to work.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Nathan Straus, administrator of the new United States Housing Authority, declares that the United States is the most negligent in this respect. He adds: "That isn't my own opinion alone; it's the opinion of all other experts."

2. New Dealers blame the drop in purchasing power; although business declares the slump was due to restrictions on trade.

3. Libraries, files, motion picture films, and all periodicals are ransacked for material which has become offensive if it praises Soviet men and women now in disgrace, or contains pictures of these men and women, or articles written by them.

4. The establishment of a centralized Japanese Government, with all power in the hands of an "imperial headquarters" of not more than six men, is reported in the offing.

5. Patrick O'Brien, the C. I. O.-backed candidate, lost to Richard W. Reading in Detroit's mayoralty campaign.

6. Yes; Alfred M. Landon declares it inopportune. Senator Borah and Representative Martin also oppose it.

7. LaGuardia, friendly to the New Deal, won over Tammany's Mahoney, who was supported by Postmaster General Farley.

8. Helen Wills Moody is reported ready to enter professional tennis provided a suitable opponent can be obtained for her.

9. Dr. Max Euwe of the Netherland and Dr. Alexander Alekhine, France.

10. Because they do not wish any demonstration against them to be construed as against Britain's royal family.

11. Delegates of 19 nations—signatories and adherents to the Nine Power Treaty—are meeting in Brussels.

12. Her financial situation. Economic exhaustion and financial bankruptcy may soon stop or reduce hostilities.

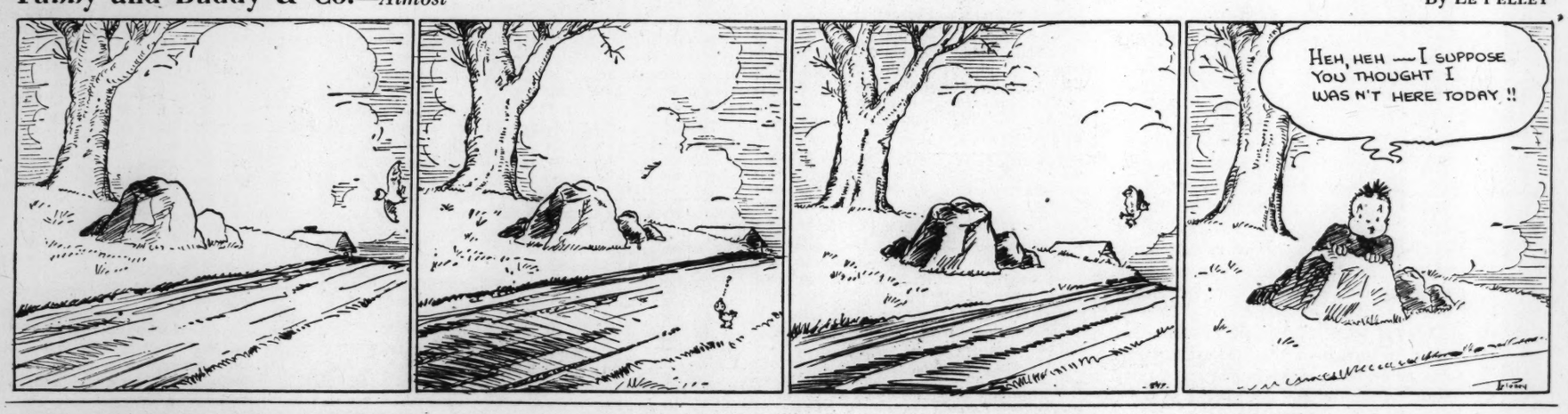
13. No; it was approximately $4,200,000,000.

14. Italy.

15. 1,000,000 square miles, or a quarter of all China.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Almost*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tooting His Own Horn*

By Carmack



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Three Faces East

DRAMA has always played a part in diplomacy. The totalitarian states have simply elevated drama to a more important role than the new, open diplomacy intended to provide for it. The impact with which the entrance of Italy into a formalized understanding with Germany and Japan has been felt the world over gets its force from its dramatic as well as its practical aspects.

Cool reflection should soon light the stage with less startling colors. It is curious that the measure by which commentators judged the Mussolini-Hitler meeting in Berlin should be applied by them to this new "triple alliance" to arrive at so different an evaluation. The Berlin spectacle was discounted because it was felt the two main figures had little of far-reaching practical import to say to each other and no time to say it in. The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo agreement says little that is new, but—and here the value of dramatic effects is illustrated—commentators are therefore certain that it is important for what it does not say.

That may be a fact. But it is also a fact that what the agreement does not say—that is, what it is supposed to imply—is no new thing under the sun. Its implications are—what? That by this "anti-Comintern" agreement, Italy, Germany and Japan pledge themselves to support one another in anti-Communist policies that may be only screens for action of a type now being taken by Japan in China, and by Italy and Germany in Spain. Presumably British pressure on Japan in the Far East could be lightened by Italian pressure on Britain in the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, any Russian threat to either Germany or Japan would invite a counter threat from one of them.

What one of these probabilities did not exist before the signing of the three-power agreement? Italy was one of Britain's chief Mediterranean problems even before Italian intervention in Spain's civil war began. Russia regarded Germany and Japan as constant threats on her two widely separated frontiers before such a pact was thought of.

If it could be thought that the treaty really assures the signatories of their positions with respect to one another, that alone would be of significance. But even that possibility is questionable. Not one of the parties to this agreement has shown any punctiliousness about pacts.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and set up a puppet government there despite an agreement to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China. At the time the pact with Rome and Berlin was signed, Tokyo was in the act of disregarding another pact to which Japan was a party. Likewise, Rome and Berlin were proclaimedly intervening in Spain, despite adherence to an international non-intervention understanding.

Each of the three capitals represented in the extension of the Rome-Berlin axis into the East is well aware of the flimsiness of merely opportunistic arrangements in the constant flux of so-called "actualities."

These cool lights that reflection may cast on a momentarily excited diplomatic stage should not be read as signals for complacence, however. It may be small joy to Italy to find that Germany, by inducing her to join the Berlin-Tokyo partnership, has moved Rome just so much farther from London. But Britain can hardly be pleased to see the problem of her relations with Italy thus complicated. For Japan the pact seems to have been a second-best choice, parleys for British friendship with Tokyo having only recently run on a snag when Japanese insistence on her own way in China became unmistakable. Neither Britain nor the United States is glad to see the Far Eastern situation tangled into the snarl of European difficulties. And the general hope that found encouragement in the Rome-Berlin enthusiasm for winning British good will for both Germany and Italy has had a setback.

The pity is that this should be the price of an understanding between three powers whose relative positions in political or military strategy appear not to have been notably changed or improved thereby.

Ethics for Industry

THE declaration of principles which the National Association of Manufacturers puts forward as "a direct answer to those who challenge industry to put its own house in order" is a sign of the times. Cynics who remember the habit of adopting codes of ethics which filled the years just before 1929 may say this is only a prelude to another depression. Anti-monopolists, recalling that such codes have often fixed "fair" practices among competitors so rigidly that monopoly results, may have their persistent doubts. But it is known that the N. A. M. has gone through a period of heart-searching and its industrial practices committee, composed of nearly half a hundred leading industrialists, will get a hearing when it says through its chairman, H. W. Prentis Jr., that "the success of all enterprise depends on high standards of fundamental ethics."

Examination of the program which the association will ask the Congress of American Industry to adopt discloses a real effort to set up standards of fairness and honesty in relations with customers, as well as competitors, the community as well as creditors, and—in great detail—employees. The declaration starts right by putting customers first and raises a keystone of sound business when it says:

> Constant effort should be made to reduce prices as rapidly as improved manufacturing processes and other economies will permit without injustice or injury to employees, creditors and stockholders.

Faithful practice of that precept would check both the monopolism which smothers markets and the increase of governmental controls adopted to counterweight industrial controls.

In coming out against secret concessions, rebates, "inside deals," and commercial bribery the manufacturers are attacking termites which have been eating at the bases of American business. Advocating avoidance of misbranding and false advertising, they are going after practices which have become almost expected in many areas of business. On this point the N. A. M. might well back up exhortation with active support of the Copeland bill or other legislation to make manufacturers responsible for false advertising claims as well as misbranding.

As means by which private enterprise can demonstrate its "basic worth to the public" the declaration puts first efforts to keep the public informed as to accomplishments, second exposure of fallacies in proposals to abolish private enterprise, and third adherence to high principles of conduct. We wish the order had been reversed. There is undoubtedly an effort to discredit private enterprise and there is great need for an understanding of the advantages of a free competitive system. But business has not been without good publicity; it must first of all have the ethics and render the service. There will not then be great difficulty in getting a fair hearing or support.

We hope the N. A. M. declaration does help industry to put its own house in order. The evident interest in doing so is one of the most hopeful signs of our times.

Critic of Europe

FROM the clatter of conferences and the explosion of détentes and démarches, the eyes of Europe turn to Mont St. Michel, which has just taken up that policy of isolation which President Roosevelt recently suggested that the United States might possibly lay down.

Mont St. Michel, that small island off the coast of France which so many thousands of American and English tourists visit every year, is connected with the mainland by a causeway, part of which is above sea level even at high tide. It has now been decided to cut this causeway at a point about six hundred yards from the coast. The statesmen of Europe, who allow nothing to escape their notice, are naturally asking the reason of this desperate and irrevocable step. Mont St. Michel, its spokesmen say, wishes to be an island even at low tide, and so is severing its connection with the mainland.

It may well be supposed that every chancellery in Europe is echoing with the question, Why? Why does Mont St. Michel want to have nothing more to do with the Continent? Why is it emphasizing its separation from Europe? Is it possible that Mont St. Michel is displeased with Europe? This is a question that has definitely to be faced. Perhaps it may result in Europe's behaving so nicely that Mont St. Michel will hurriedly build another causeway.

News vs. Propaganda

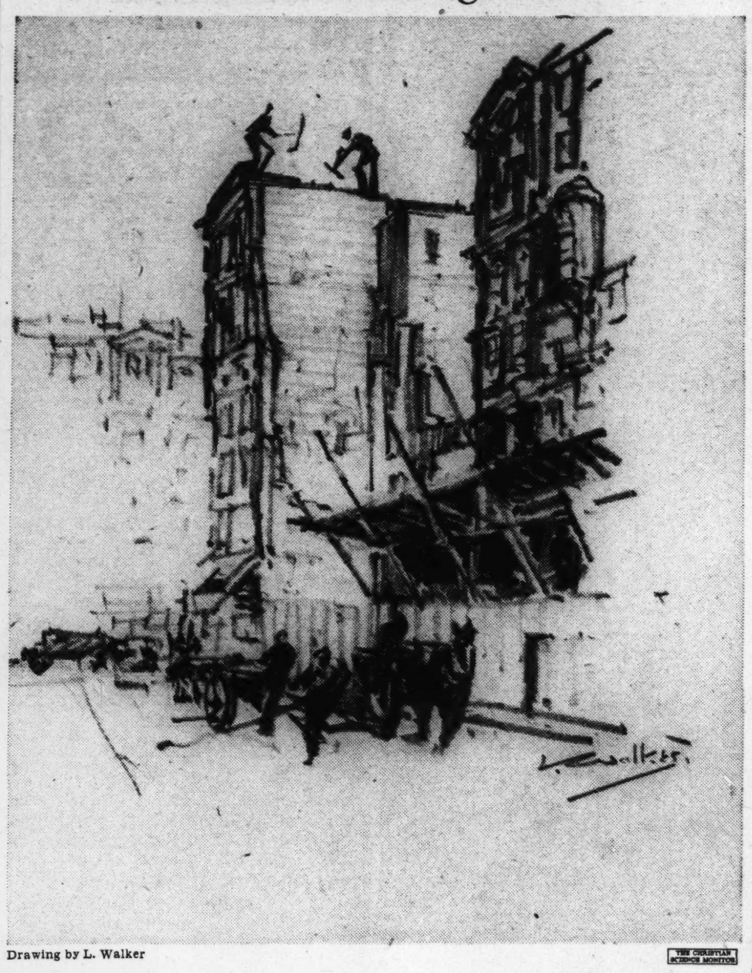
ASIANS and Africans are to have an opportunity to compare news as presented under a democracy and as offered under a dictatorship. Britain, disturbed by Italian propaganda broadcast to native populations of the British Empire, will also broadcast in a number of languages, but, London announces, only "straight news."

During many months of Italian broadcasts Britain has refrained from taking action beyond requesting Rome to stop. Italy has continued, even going so far as to circulate atrocity stories of British actions against native Arabic populations. British agents report much trouble among the impressionable and illiterate natives of Asia and Africa.

Some Arabs apparently have come to look upon Premier Mussolini as a sort of protector of Arab populations. A "straight news" broadcast in Arabic at any time during the past two years might have prevented such a belief from becoming prevalent. A series of broadcasts concerning the civil war in Spain or recent Ethiopian uprisings and their suppression no doubt would cause the Arab world to think twice before accepting Italian broadcasts at their face value.

Now Britain is to present its side, apparently in a manner traditional with democracy. This would mean presenting news as it happens, permitting the listener to draw his own conclusions.

London's Shifting Scenes



Drawing by L. Walker

I PAUSED at the entrance to Parliament and asked the policeman on duty, "Is there always scaffolding on the Houses?"

He turned and looked at the framework which climbed up the side of the Houses like a creeper. "Has been for the last five or six years," he answered. "They started at one end and they're working their way round."

"How long will it take them?"

"Another five or six years. They're renovating the whole building. They mean it to last a while yet."

Would I be sorry, I wondered as I walked on, if the Houses of Parliament were to disappear? If it were decided to build something new, in keeping with the County Hall over the river perhaps? So many buildings, which seemed as much a part of London's self as the Houses are, have gone, and before many years have been forgotten. And London has still seemed the same place. . . . I came to the end of Westminster Bridge. There was the County Hall, with its dignified waterfront. What had been there before it? I was too young to remember; to me it was not an innovation. But I could remember when the extension was begun, when the little houses had disappeared behind hoardings; soon I shall have forgotten the little houses, forgotten that the extension is any newer than the main building.

* * *

How easily London's changes take place! At the end of Richmond Terrace there is a bare patch of ground; cranebuckets litter the ruins as though giants were playing spade-and-pail. Soon a new Police Block will rise, and nobody will remember what was there before. Adelphi Terrace has disappeared, and before long another block will be in its place. Lever House has disappeared, to make way for Unilever House. Waterloo Bridge has disappeared. . . .

And still the Embankment is the same. All these splendid white buildings do not alter its essential character; they only bring it out in a different way.

London puts on new clothes gracefully. Soon she will be reclothing the dirt and mud of the South Bank; already there is the County Hall, and when the new Waterloo Bridge is built new developments will be sure to follow. No, we cannot be sorry for all this change. Stand on Blackfriars Bridge as the sun sets, and look west along the river; misty barges and police launches move about in a Turner-like haze of color; the traffic can be seen through the trees—everything is as it has been for years; why be sorry for the addition of new silhouettes against the sky? In a little while you will forget they have not always been there. After all, Victoria Embankment itself is not very many years old.

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Everywhere the scaffolding is up; everywhere London is cleaning, renovating, replacing, building, changing. I walked through to Leicester Square; to the north, a big new shoe shop predominates; to the west, a hoarding announces an extension of the Automobile Association's headquarters. To the east, the old Alhambra is already replaced by a steadily growing mass which will one day be a huge cinema. How long will the rest last? Places vanish without warning. Just round the corner, I found that the bills of "The First Legion" outside Daly's were plastered with slips—"Transferred to the Cambridge." I asked an old man who was folding some sandwich boards, "What's happening to Daly's?"

He looked at me sadly. "They're going to pull it down. All of it."

"What are they building instead?"

"A big picture theater, I think. I hate seeing these old places go. What I say is, sir, when you've seen one of these films, you don't want to see it again; nothing in them. Don't you think? But one of the old plays, now—"

He tucked his sandwich boards under his arm and shuffled away, shaking his head unhappily. I felt a little ashamed of myself for being so pleased with the new London. At any rate, whenever I passed the big picture theater, I would think of Daly's, if only because of the old sandwich man. Some people—thousands, I supposed—did love the buildings that disappeared for their own sake, and never became reconciled to the concrete which took their place, however clean and white it was. Who was I to approve of the change? Perhaps the policeman at the gate of Parliament would be sorry if one day the scaffolding round the Houses went up in earnest, and they were pulled down—however beautiful and efficient and fitting their successors?

Perhaps somebody even liked the muddy complexity of the South Bank? All the same, perhaps it would be as well if nobody else ever had to learn to like it.

Whatever new thing is made, it may be liked in time. So I shall go on being glad at the sight of scaffolding. F. S. F.

The Wide Horizon

Dewey, and Other Things

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

A BUSY political week has just ended. And in the conclusions derived in New York, in Detroit, and in Chicago, there is much for the nation to mull over.

The most unexpected and amusing detail is the way the Republican Party has taken Thomas E. Dewey to its once-ample bosom. Mere mention of the name of New York's racket-busting district attorney at the Republican National Committee in Chicago was enough to bring a gleam into the eye of the most hardened committeeman.

"He may be the answer to the party's problem," said a man who ran for high office last year. And that represented the collective viewpoint of the party stalwarts. Naturally, this all looks pretty premature. It is based on the premise that Mr. Dewey is a good Republican, and will run for the Governorship of New York next year, will win, and will be waiting for new fields to conquer in 1940.

What the party wants or thinks it wants, is new blood in leadership: new names and faces, youthful ones, unmarked by battles lost. Mr. Dewey seems to measure up to these qualifications, hence his sudden and somewhat shallow boom. His is, however, a name to clip out and paste in your hat. And, speaking of names, it is well to realize that Mr. Dewey's has political value. The student of electoral psychology will tell you that a goodly number of Americans would vote for Mr. Dewey under the impression that he is the hero of Manila Bay. This is no joke. You should see the names that are sometimes written upon ballots.

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Mayor LaGuardia's handicap in national politics is precisely that he has a past. Many of the Republicans who supported him for the Mayoralty would not back him for the Presidency. His New Deal affiliations are fresh and green, or at least, as fresh as President Roosevelt can make them by the warmth and geniality of post-election greetings. It would require a peculiar political combination to bring Mayor LaGuardia to the White House in 1940, and the Republicans in Chicago did not share William Allen White's enthusiasm for the project.

Some people in Chicago, however, were attracted by Bruce Barton. His vigor and originality, his skill as an advertising man, his viewpoint and ideals as a writer on religious topics, all seemed admirable qualities for political prominence—to some of the Republican leaders. They thought he would use the House of Representatives as a sounding board, might run for the Senate as Republican nominee next year and thus be in a strategic position to go farther up the ladder. Thus widely did speculations range.

Getting back to more concrete results of this political week, it is important first to point out that while the defeat of the Committee for Industrial Organization in Detroit, Akron, and Canton is being made much of, the American Labor Party in New York City doubled the totals it polled only last year, now having nearly half a million solid votes. If the party is able to hold the balance of power in New York, it may also have a decisive influence in the nation, for the Empire State is almost invariably on the winning side nationally.

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But the defeats in three industrial cities showed one thing: that C. I. O. is almost bound to lose elections when C. I. O. alone is the issue, or, to put it graphically in the words of a New York Times writer, when labor "leads with its chin." In Detroit the community was roused by the threat of coming strikes and police alliance with the strikers. In Akron and Canton there was a house-to-house Republican canvass, allied with all middle-class opinion, such as has not been seen for many years. The C. I. O. issue in these cities was much like the general-strike issue, and with the memory of last spring's strikes it enlisted the lay community against militant labor.

The Chicago Republican meeting was more important than appeared on the surface. Deferment of any decision about a mid-term convention marked the dominance of the congressional group. There is a persistent and natural difference of viewpoint between Republicans in Congress, and the party leaders, particularly those on the national committee. The Congressmen feel that they alone have received the approval of the voters; the committeemen cannot challenge the statement, but they can and do question by what departures from Republican doctrine the Congressmen were elected. One side is pragmatic, the other persistent. Committeemen were eager for a convention and "declaration of principles," while congressmen shied away in alarm.

The committee of 100 which is to be formed to carve out a platform and program for the party, without calling a mid-term convention, has great possibilities. If the task is undertaken as the rather unpartisan but patriotic job of building up a political opposition, for its imperatively needed service to government, and if the chairman and members are men of high standing and forward-looking minds, then their conclusions may be historic. They may open the way to co-operation with dissatisfied Democrats. But if a group of party hacks, discredited politicians, backward looking leaders-from-behind, makes up the committee, then nothing of hopeful import happened at Chicago. The next few weeks, during which the chairman of the committee of 100 is chosen, and his colleagues are named, will tell which way the party is heading.

A Letter to My Uncle Sandy—Book News of the Day

Dear Uncle Sandy:

I WRITE to recommend a book. It is Albert Jay Nock's FREE SPEECH AND PLAIN LANGUAGE (New York: Morrow. $2.75). Perhaps you have already read in The Atlantic Monthly or Harper's some of the essays it contains. Read singly they were arresting; read together they form an astringent criticism of how we think and feel and act, how we educate and govern, today. Like you, Mr. Nock has lived a good deal abroad. His absence from America has, as it inevitably does, turned his thought to us, given him both detachment and a sense of the unity of human life. His reading of history endows his criticism with perspective and long range. His comment on the New Deal is keen, fundamental; in it he is as coolly objective as a historian writing of an age removed by centuries from his own. His book will excite you who care for ideas. Finishing it, I arise like what Mr. Nock calls an energumen (for all his plea for plain language he surrenders occasionally to words of its ilk but balances them nicely with an equal number of colloquialisms): I would cry, look, buy, read, reflect, act! Hence this letter.

Mr. Nook defines the social instincts as five: workmanship; intellect and knowledge; religion and morals; beauty and poetry; social life and manners. I know not to what extent sociologists would quarrel with this division, or psychologists, jealous of the content of the word instinct, quibble here. The analysis seems sensible to me, and will seem so, I dare say, to you. Mr. Nock regards our history for the past century and a half as "ruthless rampage of the instinct of expansion upon a vast field of exploitable richness." We have allowed the uncontrolled exercise of one instinct to atrophy the other four. The result is that we are unable to enjoy even the material benefits of expansion. We are unhappy because the claims of being and living have been sacrificed to that of doing. Our system of education is tuned not to self-realization but to the fullest exercise of the instinct for workmanship. The centripetal force of one instinct out of control, uncorrected, unbalanced by the full expression of the others, has pulled even our women to a center of acceptance.

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Have you noticed that the more intelligent the man the more deeply is he concerned with the question of the social force of women? Remember Henry Adams and his Three Queens of the Middle Ages? Mr. Nock has three immensely interesting essays on women. He notes first that women now own and control more than half of our national wealth, that suffrage came to them only when they had become economically powerful. He admits that they can do, that they are doing, men's work well. But he believes that instead of doing men's work as well as men can, they should be doing what men cannot—civilizing the race.

Anyone of intelligence who has had anything to do with education has little faith in systems and plans. He realizes with Mr. Nock that the essence of the process is the student on one end of the log, Mark Hopkins on the other; that the best way to improve education is to improve Mark Hopkins, as the best way to improve the State is to improve the individuals who make it up. The great enemy of true education in the country is Pragmatism. To be truly educated is to be at an economic disadvantage in the scramble to get. Our education has unconsciously been adapted to the efficient production of goods-producing and goods-consuming men and women; it is a means to the end of getting. Real education, as of course you and I know, is an end in itself.

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Mr. Nock has much to say to Liberals like you and me. Remembering how landlords, bankers, industrialists, promoters of public utilities, ex-soldiers and a host of other gimme-groups have in the past sought, received and enjoyed special privileges from the State, we have not been particularly disturbed by the spectacle of the unemployed getting its meed of privilege, by the turn of the popular phrase, "The world owes me a living," into "The State owes its citizens a living." We have thought that if the country could survive the grant of lands to the railroads and the grant of the tariff to the industrialists, it could survive the grant of work to the unemployed. What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and the selfish gabbling and hissing of the geese at the sight of the ganders eating hasn't impressed us much. I think such an acquiescence in the poetic justice of quid pro quo describes fairly accurately the attitude of a large bloc of liberal opinion.

Mr. Nock cannot be acquiescent. He thinks that way lies pure Statism and the extinction of individual effort and social power. The State becomes all, the individual has his being only in the government machine, corruption sets in, and consequent dissolution. The cycle, according to Mr. Nock, is the establishment by one grant of the "principle of government"—bestowed privilege, the struggle for privilege, its wholesale granting, the establishment of bureaucracy to control granted privileges, corruption, dissolution.

Well, I must leave you something to read for yourself, and there's a lot to read and mull over. Of course it isn't all, surely it can't be, as simple as Mr. Nock's clear logic makes it. He, however, has no plan, no panacea, no Utopia. He simply asks us to examine our basic social theories, our ideas of the function of education and government in the light of history and reason. Like Henry Adams again, he has not a little of the fatalistic resignation and motor indolence of the educated few among the ineducable many. He believes we do too much and think too little. I can anticipate your criticism: you will say that he has thought too much and done too little. But certainly the doers have more need of him and his kind than he has of them. He's a Jeffersonian in his political philosophy but not a Jeffersonian Democrat. According to him—see his excellent chapter on "Impostor-Terms"—there is no such animal. Aye. HORACE REYNOLDS

Mirror of World Opinion

Method in Mussolini's Maneuvers

MUSSOLINI is not a reckless gambler. He is a cool calculator. He has based his policy on what he believes to have been the principles that guided British policy in the nineteenth century—the century of the Fashoda incident. And that policy will stop short of a war, which would inevitably expose the weaknesses of Italy's position, her strategical vulnerability, her overtaxed resources.

This is not hypothesis. It is a proved fact. Whenever Mussolini meets with firm resistance—resistance so strong that he realizes that he cannot go further without plunging into troubles and perils—he invariably pulls out. In the Nyon Conference, we had an example of such firm resistance and of the Italian recoil which followed it at once.

Let these factors be borne in mind when next the tension rises and the crisis deepens in Anglo-Italian relations. War is an adventure which Mussolini, the supreme adventurer, will not embark on. It does not figure among his plans. It would be the defeat of the policy which, with consummate skill, he is operating.—*London Evening Standard.*